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Tower Views

by Clearway

Treaties? What Are They? Desperate Bid for Stability Shows Need for Tribunal

¶ **Treaties**—Let's not talk any more about treaties, international morality, protection for the weak, or defense against aggression. The old robe of morality which was so long cherished by the democracies has developed moth holes too glaring to fit it for suitable covering. The nations are dickering. Treaties are pawns. International friendships? Sold to the highest bidder. The game of power politics knows no rules of loyalty. "Let civilization be destroyed. Let the world retrogade. Back to the age of autocracies! Let armies intimidate, and little men with much ego purge the world of independent thinkers. But don't. Oh, please don't; disturb our snug place in the sun!"

¶ **Exaggerated?** Perhaps. But if ever the world had a vivid object lesson of the reactionarism of the diplomacy of realism; if ever the untenable position of isolationism were revealed; if ever the essential interdependence of men were illustrated; if ever there was flaunted the necessity for a disinterested and just tribunal to adjust the tangled international pattern —that time is today.

¶ **Blame?** Who can be blamed in person, when the apathy of mankind in general is at fault? The World War's aftermath gave us the opportunity to take a world shattered to bits and "mold it nearer the heart's desire." But we let the ever-retrogressive evils of intolerance, greed, revenge—the policy of realism—sway the scales of adjustment, and the war to make the world safe for democracy resulted in making it soft for dictators, treaty-breakers. We built a League with idealism but peopled it with special interests (some of us deserting it altogether), and because the selfish elements could not be made to mix with the idealistic we denounced the whole thing as a failure, and allowed it to lapse into a playground for pretty speeches backed by petty decisions.

¶ **Today we witness** the results of our somnambulism. They are not encouraging results. They reveal (at the present writing) a democratic world aghast over the fate of Czechoslovakia, a totalitarian world rejoicing over the success of nationalism, and a total result of unrest, insecurity, fear, hate, aggression, throwing reactionary suggestions broadcast into the consciousness of mankind.

¶ **It may be argued**—and is being — that Europe needs a dusting, a renovating, a realignment of interests, and borders and races, in order to prepare the way for a stable continent. But the present suggestion of push-shove-grab-and-get seems hardly to produce an atmosphere conducive to justice and wisdom. Says Izvestia (Moscow): "One can imagine what Yugoslavia, Rumania and others will think of French promises now." Then, it intimates, the final reckoning is actually only postponed. "Today," it goes on, "it is the Sudeten provinces, tomorrow the Polish Corridor, the day after tomorrow Alsace-Lorraine." Rightist French papers are unanimous in deprecating the proposal. "There is not a Frenchman," says one, "who does not understand and feel the sacrifices demanded from Prague are atrocious."

¶ **The effect?** On Czechoslovakian sidewalks people are declaring they have more respect for the Germans than the British, for the Germans are at least consistent enemies. In Paris uncertainty begins to assert itself as a near-official communication from Poland reveals that that nation will likewise demand the return of its slice of Czechoslovakia. Border clashes among the German-Czech boundaries, each nation blaming the other; reports in Geneva of a hint that Russia might support Czechoslovakia if the little republic resists; Premier Chamberlain declared to be ready for another talk with Reichsführer Hitler; and into the language of diplomacy creeps a newly phrased term, referred to as "expedient surrender."

¶ **Meanwhile at Geneva** statesmen mark time awaiting the outcome of Prague's answer to its erstwhile protectors. The League may be appealed to by the Czech Government. But that it will, in its present status, be able to take any vital action at this time of Europe's greatest need is almost beyond the realm of hope. It marks time. Yet, there it is—a vehicle which only needs a greasing, or a tightening, a strengthening or impersonalizing or universalizing, to equip it for a role which some association of nations some day obviously must assume (if the world is to escape the dominance of some human ideology)—the role of a disinterested international tribunal.

¶ **So let's not talk** any more about treaties, since the subject makes us blush. But we may, if we desire, universalize our thinking and aid that spiritualization of thought among men which alone can prepare the way for right adjustments. We can awake to our daily opportunity to be world thinkers, world workers, world healers.

CIO Peace Parley Wins Unity of Auto Workers

Mediation of Hillman and Murray mends breach in ranks of mushroom labor organization after collapse seemed imminent.—400,000 men and future of labor involved.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—One of the biggest peace conferences that America has ever known has just come to a successful conclusion in Detroit and has been almost ignored by the press. It has elements of human interest and drama that make it an outstanding story. It involves 400,000 men directly, and will play an important part in the future of America's labor movement. In the field of labor statesmanship it has rarely been surpassed.

There was no union that amounted to anything in the automobile industry in 1934. In less than four years a gigantic union of 400,000 men has been created, but a union largely in name. The followers are mostly young workers without experience in self-government, irresponsible and undisciplined. The first question many ask on joining a union is "when do we strike?" They exactly represent the condition described by the British Labor Commission of 1894 quoted in the recent report to the President on British labor conditions that:

"The most quarrelsome period of trade's existence is when it is just emerging from the patriarchal condition."

Mushroom Union

In this instance the United Auto Workers in 1938 had become a great mushroom union of amateurs led by amateurs, hardly able to keep discipline in its own ranks or prevent lawless strikes against employers, who had agreed to recognize it, in defiance of its own contracts. A row developed between Homer Martin, President of the Union, which led him to eject Richard Frankensteen, and three other Vice-Presidents. Peace efforts of John L. Lewis, CIO leader seemed in vain. Communist factions were active; the treasury was empty and the whole group seemed about to dissolve even more rapidly than it had appeared.

In this situation, Mr Lewis called on the man who is probably the ablest labor statesman in the country today, Sidney Hillman, of the garment workers, backed and supported by Philip Murray of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Hillman has to an unusual degree the confidence of employers and employees in his trade. In one instance, when a big clothing firm was threatened with bankruptcy, the union, under Mr. Hillman's leadership, loaned it $700,000 out of its own funds. These two men, trained in disputes in coal and clothing industries, were sent to Detroit as a last desperate effort to see if peace were possible.

A more difficult situation it would be hard to imagine. Three months of mud slinging had alienated and embittered the factions. The breach seemed irreconcilable. There was talk of rump conventions, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin was urging a new union set up on Old World "Catholic Action" lines, the Communists were fishing in the troubled waters. Mr. Martin, whose salary as President, though unpublished is said to be $15,000, had the support of 11 members of the Executive Board against a proposed compromise treaty. Only six board members favored it.

Immediate Action

Mr. Hillman and Mr. Murray went into immediate action. They hired a hotel room and started conferences behind locked doors. They slept only three or four hours a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Border Tension Over Czech Crisis

Wide World

A Crowd in the Maehrisch-Ostrau Town Square

The Czech negotiations with the Henlein Party were broken off after an incident in this border town when a Sudeten German Deputy, it is alleged, was struck by a Czech mounted policeman.

Czechs' Rejection Of Plan Indicated; Ready to Negotiate

Prague to invoke Treaty of Arbitration with Germany on Sudeten issue—Czechs indignant over French desertion, but Nation stays calm—Paris searches way to build up general European peace.

Prague—Czechoslovakia's answer to the Anglo-French plan is expected to be in the negative, at the same time stating a willingness to negotiate a peaceful solution by invoking the Treaty of Arbitration with Germany. The Czech Nation remains extraordinarily calm in the face of the seriousness of the situation and the general indignation at Anglo-French desertion of its cause. The only "incidents" reported are scattered clashes on the Sudeten frontier with armed groups crossing over from Germany: Pages 1 and 4.

London—Labor officials including representatives of the International Trade Union Movement, also the Liberals, have been in earnest consultation today over their policy on the Czech proposals. The general impression is that not enough is precisely known as to the two-power proposals to the Czechs or Herr Hitler's demands to warrant a satisfactory opinion on them: Page 1.

Budapest—Considerable excitement was caused by news that Premier Imredy and Foreign Minister von Kanya, with military advisers, had flown over to Berchtesgaden for conferences with Herr Hitler at about the same time as the Führer received Polish delegates: Page 1.

Belgrade—Yugoslavia welcomed Signor Mussolini onto its soil for the first time, when the Duce was greeted by members of the Cabinet with apparent cordiality: Page 1.

Paris—Although the French Government and people are far from completely satisfied as to the decision on Czechoslovakia taken at London, inyolving as it does a warning of France's treaty commitments to protect the Czechs against an aggressor, the Government is understood to be preparing intensive diplomatic action to try and build up a genuine peace out of the present easing up of tension: Page. 2.

Trade Unionists Weigh Plan to Help Czechs In Industrial Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 20—Representatives of the International Trade Union Movement are in consultation here today to consider what political or industrial action can be taken to help Czechoslovakia.

An invitation to French Socialists and the Second International to come to London was sent yesterday after the National Council of Labor had passed a resolution expressing "dismay" at the Franco-British proposals for ceding predominantly Germanic districts of Czechoslovakia to Germany "under the brutal threat of armed force by Nazi Germany and without prior consultation with the Czech Government."

The resolution went on to declare that such action is "a shameful betrayal of a peaceful and democratic people and constitutes a dangerous precedent for the future."

Labor's attitude is understood to be based on the assumption that the Franco-British plan involves the cession of the whole of the Sudeten areas to Germany. But it is reiterated in informed circles that any assumption of this kind remains wholly in the sphere of speculation. It may prove accurate, but also it may not.

Varied Views on Cessions

Meanwhile reports current here as to the extent of the proposed cessions show very wide variations. Some say they affect only the areas in which there was an 80 per cent vote for Konrad Henlein in the municipal elections of May and June, others put the proportion at 50 per cent—

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Czechoslovakia's Faith In Guarantees Shaken By Anglo-French Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 20—Czechoslovakia's answer to the Anglo-French plan, following on further deliberations of the Cabinet this morning, appears to be in the negative, but intimates a willingness to negotiate a peaceful solution, according to reliable information here this afternoon. It is also reported that Prague is invoking the Treaty of Arbitration with Germany.

Is a peaceful settlement possible, or will Czechoslovakia have to fight alone, is the question which is occupying the minds of people here this afternoon. Diplomatic inquiries in various friendly Capitals appear to indicate that everything depends upon France, and therefore upon England.

Russia, for example, is reported from reliable quarters to have replied very courteously but not helpfully to the Czechs' diplomatic inquiries that its attitude will be governed by the League of Nations decision as to which power is the aggressor in case of war. Rumania and Yugoslavia obviously are awaiting upon France, and Poland on England:

Analyzing the opinion among cultured people here this afternoon the question might be put otherwise: "Shall we die in concentration camps or on battlefields?" No one here believes in the myth of international guarantees of Czechoslovakian frontiers any longer. Democrats are despondent over the failure of western democracies to respond and Fascist elements are saying "We told you so."

Berlin Still Says Nothing

The tranquillity observed by the Nation in this tremendous test of nerves, the press says, should not be interpreted as acceptance of the plan. Two factors are still to be considered, namely reaction of the Parliaments of the western democracies and of Berlin, which, 48 hours afterward, still says nothing. Conferences of the Cabinet and political leaders, at which President Benes also was present, went on all day yesterday until midnight, but little is known regarding the deliberations.

A communiqué issued afterward only stated the fact of the meeting and appealed to the people to maintain exemplary discipline and calm. Among the general public there is an increasing undercurrent of unspoken disillusionment and disappointment at the English and French attitude which annoyed as much by the manner in which the conference worked as of the fateful consequences of this State.

Czechs Not Consulted

The Czechs, it should not be forgotten, regarded England as the incorporation of the democratic idea, defender of the weak, and the essence of fair play. Such qualities, however, it is stated here, are inconsistent with attempts to settle the destiny of this State without even consulting it.

One of the judges (Premier Chamberlain) in this case, a prominent citizen declared yesterday,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

California 'Tech's' Telescope Makes Loads for Three Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The rotating machinery for the California Institute of Technology's $6,000,000 astronomical observatory atop Mt. Palomar, will arrive here in three steamships next month.

Capt. Clyde S. McDowell, supervising engineer of the 200-inch telescope, announced that the American Robin and the Pacific will each bring 100 tons of rotating machinery to San Diego harbor from Philadelphia on Oct. 10 and Oct. 20 respectively. The Pennsylvania, which sails from Philadelphia on Oct. 5 will put into port here on Oct. 23 carrying 300 tons, including the huge 65-foot horseshoe and cage at the bottom of which the 200-inch mirror will be fitted. The horseshoe and cage are being shipped in three sections.

Parts of the electrical equipment, which will control the swing of the observer's cage to synchronize with the movement of the earth, will be shipped in heavily cork-lined boxes as an additional safeguard.

After the rotating equipment is docked, it will be moved under contract by Roscoe Hazard, local contractor, over the following route: north along the coast highway to Solano Beach, thence east through Rancho Santa Fe to Escondido and thence north to Valley Center, Rincon and up the "Highway to the Stars." E. E. Wallace, district engineer for the state highway department, who selected the route, said that it has a minimum of bridges over which the heavy machinery will be moved.

Mr. Hazard explained that he will use a 16-wheel 36-foot trailer, capable of carrying 100 tons. He will use three one-ton trucks in tandem to haul the trailer up the "Highway to the Stars."

Captain McDowell said that work of assembling and installing the rotating machinery will be started prior to Thanksgiving and will require about six months.

Hungarians Seek Czech Territory; Mussolini Pays Visit to Yugoslavia

Hint seen of desire to form bloc in the South to prevent penetration of Reich in Balkans.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 20—Premier Mussolini has made his first appearance in Yugoslavia. He stepped over Yugoslavia's western border for a short visit yesterday and was cordially received by highest local officials. His visit elicited friendly comments in the Government press here.

Whether Yugoslavia has changed its international attitude can hardly be determined from this incident, since only four weeks ago Little Entente Ministers met at Bled where Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia agreed as allies. But Signor Mussolini visiting Yugoslavia after his speech at Trieste demanding plebiscites for all minorities in Czechoslovakia received an apparently warm greeting from the Yugoslav Government.

The majority of Serbs have shown themselves as deeply distressed at this gesture, though the Croatians have observed it with equanimity. They are naturally pleased with Signor Mussolini's sweeping demand for plebiscites and see prospects of soon being able to vote themselves free from their present restrictions in Yugoslavia.

By this visit the Duce is thought to reveal the trend of Italian policy in Southeast Europe. It is believed here that he would like to see the creation of a stronger Hungary and the establishment of close co-operation between Italy, Yugoslavia, and Hungary to prevent German penetration into the Balkans.

Both Yugoslavia and Rumania await developments with interest, while Bulgaria is watching the possibilities of freedom for certain minorities. There are a million Bulgarians living as minorities in neighboring lands.

Hungarian Marshal Talks With Hitler

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Sept. 20

The Hungarian Government disclosed today that the Chief of the Army General Staff had accompanied the Premier and Foreign Minister to Berchtesgaden to talk to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler on the Czechoslovak situation.

"Prime Minister Imredi, Foreign Minister de Kanya, Chief of the General Staff Field Marshal Keresztes-Fische and Undersecretary of State Pataky left by air at 8 a. m. for Obersalzburg to discuss with Chancellor Hitler and Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop the Czechoslovak situation. After the conversations the Hungarian statesmen flew back to Budapest."

Budapest leaders confer with Hitler—Reich aid sought to push claims for border revision.

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Sept. 20 (AP)—Premier Bela Imredi and Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya of Hungary conferred with Reichsführer Hitler at his retreat on Obersalzburg today, according to a semiofficial announcement.

The meeting took place in the German leader's home, Berghof, where last Thursday he held his conference with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain.

German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was the only other person present.

Regent Reported in Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 20—Though officially denied by the Government, informed circles here state positively that the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, is now in Germany. He went ostensibly to hunt and, according to report, he will see Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

He is expected to return shortly and after that, it is believed, an official communication will be issued. The general interpretation of this sudden trip is that it is to persuade Berlin to promote Hungary's cause in the settlement of the Czech question.

Last Friday report reached here from London that the Chamberlain plan is to separate only the Sudeten German areas from Czechoslovakia but to leave the rest of the country intact, which means that there would be no gain for Hungary. Thus a dream of 20 years would be blasted.

This brought strong comments from press and political circles here resulting in a new crusade for "freeing a million Hungarians from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia."

Intimate Message From the Country

Democracy Rubs Elbows With Its Fellows in the National Parks Where Even the Bears Mingle With the Masses

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

All Over the West, September, 1938

This series is attempting to treat significant (ahem!) situations in the United States as explored by a roving reporter in the summer and fall of 1938. Well, what is significant? Is politics fundamentally important? What about the wheat crop? How about states of mind? What of the real folkways—the manners of life in the little towns and cities and along the road? The people at work? The people on vacation? The very look of the mighty land? These things, of course, are of real significance—even if they are generally taken for granted.

Already, one article in the series talked about the Great American Highway and its phenomena—a subject that could not be exhausted in a hundred articles. This one is about the places to which some of the highways lead—the unique system of national parks, of national forests, and of what they mean to citizens.

Our road from Pacific to Atlantic, with zig-zags, has led us to many lovely places. Pre-eminent are the national parks, because they illustrate the role of a democratic national government at its very best. They are the achievement of no one political party or administration. They could not be created by the states alone. They were beyond the accomplishment of private benevolence or private organization. Only government could have perfected the protective system which has saved these areas, and has installed in them surprisingly suitable facilities.

And so the national parks represent democracy at its best. They also reveal democracy—on holiday, for during the summer season they are filled with visitors with citizens enjoying their possessions. The parks have some big luxury hotels, though in these there are surprisingly many non-luxury-buying people on "all-expense" tours. But the parks also have moderately priced lodges. They have cabins, one step farther down in the expense scale. And they have camp sites, which are entirely free. You can eat in the hotels, in the lodges, in cafeterias, or at your own campfire.

Even the Bears Are Democratic

We patronized all kinds of accommodations. Altogether, we have spent six nights in national parks adjacent to our route. One night, through no fault of our own, we slept in what may be called a luxury hotel. Another night we slept in a cottage. The four other nights we slept in our own sleeping bags, in various camp sites, where we had fireplaces and wood, water and other conveniences, for which we paid nothing.

All four types of accommodation were well patronized. We liked sleeping-out best, although sometimes it was rather disconcerting. As in Yellowstone on Labor Day, when we had happily gone to sleep on a hilltop in full moonlight. In a couple of hours I was awakened with a feeling that somebody was leaning over me. Somebody was—a bear, who was curiously sniffing my sleeping bag. I rose up with a heartfelt "Hey!" and the bear—with two other comrade bears —ambled off down the hill.

Well, every night at these camping sites they have a nice big communal fire, and one of the ranger-naturalists of the National Park Service gives a talk about the park. The same naturalists take groups for nature walks and explorations, or sometimes in private autocaravans. It is an admirable set-up. Happily, probably the rarest beauty spots in America are protected and organized in this way. The fact is well known, but it's grand to discover it for yourself, and to see so many thousands of Americans making the same discovery.

The National Forest Service, over a far wider area, protects tracts of timber and grazing lands, under supervised private exploitation. They, too, are safeguarding regions for the future, and they have built abundant facilities for the public enjoyment. Whenever nightfall found us in or near a National Forest, we had only to seek a campground and unroll our sleeping bags. Generally, few others were using these favored spots, and once—on the St. Regis River, in an isolated corner of Montana—we slept in solitary grandeur.

You Chuckle as You Ride

Many states and communities have done their part to protect rare heritages. California's redwood forests are outstanding among state parks. We slept there, too, and it was as dark as the Styx, and there were strange noises.

But for frequent roadside entertainment, the State of Montana has the prize. The State Highway Department has turned a wit loose at the job of writing roadside signs. You will be humming along when a little white triangle will say: "Historical Point: 1,000 yards ahead." You stop before a big, varnished timber sign. There fact and wise-crack will be typically mixed.

The path of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is traced by these signs across the state, and near Billings Capt. William Clark is quoted as follows: "'If I were to recount the number of deer, antilops, wolves etc. here, what I have to say would be increditable. Therefore I shall be silent on the subject further.'"

The signs adds: "But he wasn't."

Not far from Custer, out near the Crow Reservation, our roadside philosopher says—in letters for all to read:

"The Indians who aren't playing football or are in the movies are now on the reservation. Civilization is a great thing, according to some people."

Well, civilized treatment of the national beauty spots is one of the greatest things in America.

Erwin D. Canham

Rain Slows Bay State Vote

By the Associated Press

With rain throwing an additional burden on organizations getting out the vote, Massachusetts today marked its ballots in an unpredictable Democratic race between Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Former Governor James M. Curley, and looked to an easy nomination of Leverett Saltonstall on a Republican ticket.

Meanwhile, success or failure of presidential efforts to defeat Representative John O'Connor, Chairman of the House Rules Committee was being determined today by voters of New York City's East Side tenements and penthouses.

Mr. O'Connor, whom Mr. Roosevelt recently termed "one of the most effective obstructionists" in the House, sought both Democratic and Republican nominations for a ninth term.

The New York contest was about the only one giving national aspect to today's primaries in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Wisconsin. It was the President's fourth —and final—attempt in this year's primaries to unseat lawmakers whom he called conservatives. He lost Democratic senatorial battles in South Carolina, Georgia and Maryland.

Wisconsin and New Jersey voters were choosing senatorial nominees today. Senator F. Ryan Duffy was unopposed for Democratic renomination in the former State, but there were contests on the Republican and Progressive tickets.

Los Angeles Reviews Legion

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 (AP)—The might of the American Legion, representatives of posts in every state and from across the sea, went on parade today in the display of power and color which highlights each national convention of the organization.

Officials expected that 40,000 blue-capped veterans were tramping the 20 blocks of the line of march and into Memorial Coliseum, there to pass in review before National Commander Daniel J. Doherty, his aides, and distinguished guests.

Legionnaires hear speakers and reports: Page 7.

Support of Russia Reported Pledged On Side of Czechs

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (AP)—Rumors were circulated here today that Moscow had informed the Prague Government through Geneva channels that if Czechoslovakia would resist any German attempt to seize the Sudeten regions Soviet Russia would support her.

Russian officials refused to discuss the report. Members of the Czechoslovak delegation said officially they had "no confirmation."

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP)—Unqualified condemnation of the Anglo-French plan for the partition of Czechoslovakia was heard today in Moscow.

The Soviet press denounced the project as a step toward a world war disguised as a contribution to peace.

The purpose of an Anglo-French plan, said Pravda, Communist Party organ, was to create a condition under which "Czechoslovakia is to be drawn into the German orbit and Czechoslovakia's independence transformed into pure fiction."

The plan represents Prime Minister Chamberlain's greatest contribution to the cause of fascist aggressors, the paper went on.

Pravda concluded that the fate of Czechoslovakia now depends on the firmness of the Prague Government.

The Government organ, Izvestia termed the situation the "liquidation of French influence in Europe."

"Nothing different was to be expected from England," Izvestia said, "but for France such abject capitulation represents a danger more obvious, more tangible and more terrible."

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In the Boston Section:

Light voting marks early hours of primary.

Wharfage charge protest made to Washington men.

Boston shoe man reports Czech preparedness.

Goodwin revokes licenses as auto fatalities increase.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Czechs' Faith in Guarantees Shaken by Anglo-French Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

takes his brief from Reichsführer Hitler and studiously ignores the other partner to the trial.

Another question often raised here is that since Premier Chamberlain is apparently prepared to sacrifice all conceptions of international fair play, and with them Czechoslovakia, for an appearance of peace, why did he send Viscount Runciman here as intermediary in the Czech-Sudeten dispute? His presence led the Czechs to believe that England was thereby seeking to find an understanding on the complicated nationalities problem upon basis which would be "fair and square."

As to Mr. Chamberlain's plan for bringing any sort of genuine lasting peace in Europe, the idea is ridiculed, and that by men who certainly know Central European conditions.

What Use Are Guarantees?

The situation is best summarized in today's leading article in the liberal Lidove Noviny which stands near to the Government. After rejecting the idea of a plebiscite, it adds regarding the problem of frontier revision, "When one deals with new regulations of frontiers between Germany and Czechoslovakia, the Reich will do everything to make this impossible and untenable so that this country will be unable to defend its existence. What is the point in giving us international guarantees for new frontiers? The present frontiers were guaranteed in the most solemn and binding manner.

"We believed that the signature of France for the integrity of present Czechoslovakia was given in the fullest realization of its consequences, but Mr. Chamberlain has also talked of the necessity of maintaining Czechoslovakia's integrity. Does that which was applied yesterday not apply today?

"Western Democracies," the article continues, "carry a terrible responsibility when they themselves undermine the belief in the sanctity of international obligations. This will break out in uncontrollable anarchy. Why then stop at Czech frontiers? Will peace ever be maintained through new revision whenever Germany begins saber rattling? If one will touch the strongest frontier, best created by nature, how can less strong ones remain.

"It is really tragic how one can fall so one-sidedly under National Socialist propaganda for a solution which will mean the destruction of Czechoslovakia politically, militarily, economically, and socially. We believe that England and France must recognize that Czechoslovakia as an independent state is vital to their own interests, but we are primarily concerned to maintain our independence. For others it is a question of diplomacy or power politics; for us one of life or death."

Need of Mutual Sacrifices

This willingness of England to sacrifice the interests of others for a peace which isn't peace, naturally makes the average Czech ask when is England going to make its own contribution through surrender of some of its post-war colonial acquisitions? To imagine that the Czechs may later be used as tools defending themselves from a European war which England would fight when it thinks the time is ripe may lead to disillusionment in London later.

After all, apart from its own principles, what is to prevent the Czechs from making a favorable agreement with the Reich and leaving the way to the Balkans open, thus fulfilling the plan which Germany has long developed?

Sudeten German Roman Catholics have sent many letters to Cardinal Kaspar, Archbishop of Prague, beseeching him to do all possible to maintain peace. Germans and Czechs have lived together for centuries, say these petitions, and they know that war would alter this co-operative life, and must be disastrous for the Sudeten German area and make it a battlefield.

Press Censorship Stiffened

Censorship of all newspapers has been stricter since the last week end, every edition having to be first censored by a Government official two hours before publication. All private letters from abroad must be written in the language of this state or in the international language, no ciphers being allowed. All letters must be taken open to the post offices.

Registered letters must be sealed in the presence of a post office official. Stricter measures for the control of exporting currency abroad also have been introduced.

Negotiations between the Government and the Slovak Clerical Party led to an understanding which it is assumed in well-informed circles will bring the latter into the Government during the next few days.

The Slovak Party in a conference at Bratislava yesterday declared itself for "a free, happy, Slovak people, an autonomous and prosperous Slovakia, and a consolidated Czechoslovak Republic." It demanded aslo a provincial Diet for Slovakia and this, it is understood, is to be conceded.

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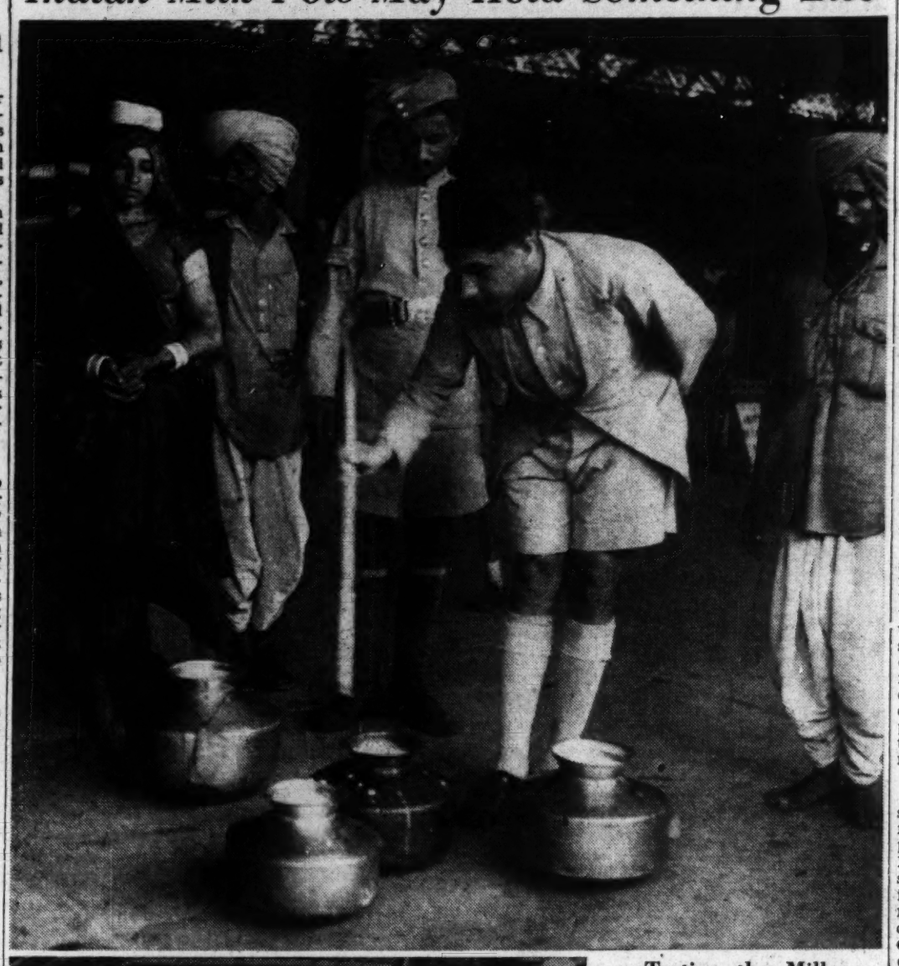
Indian Milk Pots May Hold Something Else



Dorien Leigh

Burning an Effigy

This huge beer bottle was paraded then burned at a public meeting.

Testing the Milk

Police examine milk pots that may contain fermented palm juice.

British Prohibition in India Achieves Excellent Results

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Favorable reports have come in of experiments in drink prohibition that are being tried by the newly constituted Governments of the Provinces of Madras and Behar.

In Madras, the district where prohibition is in force is Salem, a region extending over 7,000 square miles. The experiment in this case started in October, 1937, and the Madras Ministry of Public Information reporting on May 21, 1938, describes the situation as "satisfactory."

It adds that in April only six cases of illicit toddy (fermented palm juice) were detected among the 24,114 trees examined by the police. Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, the officer in charge of the Salem District in this connection, has made two reports. In one of them he described the experiment as having proved "a great boon to the poorer classes." He adds that "the success of the prohibition campaign has exceeded expectations." In the second he said, "the improvement in the condition of women and children continues."

The Behar experiment is in Saran, where 200,000 people are affected. A Government report records some hundreds of prosecutions for illicit distillation or other breaches of the new law. It also notices that there have been more than 2,000 removals to the borders of the district so as to retain access to non-prohibition areas where drink is still available. But upon the whole, it claims that the experiment has succeeded.

In Admedabad, Bombay Presidency, prohibition was started in July. Processions were organized by the Indian National Congress to celebrate the occasion. These were upon a large scale, the center having been one where liquor-shop picketing was a prominent feature of Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's passive disobedience movement in 1930.

Considering the vastness of India, the experiments so far have been small ones. There are also many difficulties still to be overcome. That of how to replace revenue hitherto derived from taxation upon alcohol is one of the chief. The Madras Government drew Rs. 3,48,21,701 ($11,207,200) from this source in 1936-37, the latest year for which statistics are available. There have also to be solved puzzling administrative questions of how to prevent bootlegging and other forms of evasion.

On the other hand, so large a majority of the Indian population not only never touches drink but has strong religious aversion to it, as to assure powerful popular support for any movement of temperance.

Vast Fossil Field Found in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGMAN, Ariz.—A vast and virgin fossil field, in prehistoric quicksands of the Big Sandy river southeast of Kingman, is being worked by Guy E. Hazen, field paleontologist for the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

In four months Mr. Hazen has shipped thousands of large and small fossils. He expects to continue digging for several months longer.

The fossilized skeletons are of extinct horses, antelope, deer, carnivores, and numerous plants. Many are described as "unusually complete and well preserved."

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CONTINUOUS BROADCAST

France Seeks Way To Change Respite Into Lasting Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 20—The French Government is preparing for an intensive diplomatic action aimed at converting the respite from war which is now being gained in Central Europe into a genuine and lasting peace.

Although it is generally felt that war over the Sudeten problem will be averted by acceptance of the proposals by both Czechs and Germans, France feels neither exuberance over this fact nor any real confidence that lasting peace has been attained.

Undoubtedly the best summary of prevailing sentiment in France at the moment is provided by an article of former Premier Leon Blum in Le Populaire today. The Socialist leader writes, "Chamberlain, British Premier, who went to Berchtesgaden to negotiate an honorable and equitable arrangement came back bringing with him an ultimatum from Hitler. The British Government gave in before this ultimatum and the French Government acquiesced. Whatever Prague's reply may be, Hitler has thus won the game against England and France. War probably will be averted. But it has been avoided under conditions in which I, who have never ceased to struggle for peace and given most of my life to this cause, cannot feel any joy. I feel torn between a cowardly relief and shame."

The French View

There are, of course, many people who welcome without reservation the respite from war obtained at the price of partitioning Czechoslovakia, but the average Frenchman comes pretty close to sharing M. Blum's sentiments on the matter.

The French Cabinet did not accept the London plan without considerable opposition from certain members. It is learned that when Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet intimated that if the Prague Government rejected the proposals France would consider itself released from all treaty obligations several Ministers objected and insisted that in case of refusal by the Prague Government the question would have to be reconsidered. The French Government, it is semi-officially stated here today, does not consider the London plan provides for the "neutralization" of Czechoslovakia in the sense that Switzerland is neutral. Czechoslovakia, it is declared, would be not another Switzerland, but another Belgium. That is, it would have its friendships and would be allowed to have a foreign policy of its own.

It is further understood that France and Britain have agreed upon a system of economic support destined to compensate Czechoslovakia for its losses. Financial assistance is also provided to help build new frontier fortifications, it is reported.

Aim of Discussions

Also, as Le Temps says in an semi-official article on foreign affairs, "The idea which dominates the entire situation is that the solution now being studied must make it possible to envisage a general European settlement, and must even make it possible to limit, in a measure at least, any European policy of German political hegemony in Eastern and Central Europe."

It is known that the French Government considers the proposed solution of the Czech problem as the starting point from which to approach the still thorny Spanish question. Efforts will be made to get Herr Hitler to urge Premier Mussolini to accept withdrawal of foreign combatants in Spain, it is understood. Furthermore, attempts to improve Franco-Italian relations are contemplated. Finally, the possibility of putting an end to the costly armaments race is not lost sight of.

All these points, however, are admittedly dependent on the attitude of Herr Hitler.

Austria Vastly Altered by Anschluss

Gaiety of Viennese has vanished under rule of secret police; Germans hold key positions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Few cities have changed so rapidly in so quick a time as this one. The visitor who knew it four months ago, who was present at the wildly enthusiastic reception given to the Reich troops and National Socialists when they first arrived and who saw it again in the early part of the summer, would scarcely believe the transformation that has taken place.

The face of the city is, of course, still unchanged. The Rathaus and Schönbrunn, the Stadtpark and Cobenzl are as beautiful as ever. But a stupendous change has come over the Viennese. This is obvious from the first moment one talks to them and the impression is only deepened by further contact.

Despite the postwar poverty, despite the feeling that there remained no economic salvation for this city apart from absorption in the Reich, there was always present that gaiety which could describe the situation as "hopeless but not serious" and would enable the Viennese to live their lives joyously come what may on the morrow. Today, all that has disappeared. In its place has come an uncertain fear that no one knows what will happen next.

Rule of Gestapo

The rule of the Gestapo—the secret police, imported and directed from Prussia—is something incomprehensible here. The rule of Dr. Dollfuss and of Kurt Von Schuschnigg was certainly not ideal, but it was along Austrian lines. That made it tolerable. It was carried out to a large extent with Austrian Gemütlichkeit and everybody acted on the old proverb that "Nothing is eaten as hot as it is cooked." But the new Prussian system is a new deal in its stark thoroughness.

The Viennese always enjoyed their grumblings, but nobody was expected to take this too seriously. They wanted a reduction of Jewish influence in their midst, it is true, but they did not expect and the majority did not want it to be stamped out in the ruthless manner now being followed. For they know only too well the social, cultural and economic importance of the Viennese Jew in the city's history and development and the disastrous consequences which must follow what is now happening.

As far as can be ascertained, the actual number of Germans here is comparatively small, but they occupy all the chief positions, in the armed forces, public services, radio, press, so that Vienna has been made to feel that it is in reality now only the capital of the eastern province—the Ostmark. The Austrian National Socialists all want recompense in the form of jobs for their part in the revolution. How difficult this is may be gathered from the fact that owing to the number of changes through arrests, escapes, over the frontier into Germany in the Schuschnigg days, there may be as many as three or four claimants for the same high position.

Dilemma of Jews

As for the problem of the Viennese Jew, the world has already heard much about it. Caught like a rat in a trap and neither killed nor set free but badgered incessantly, he continues to hope against hope that he can get away to some foreign land where he can be treated as a human being. The most recent phase of National Socialist anti-Semitism has shown itself in the "legal" transfer of Jewish wealth at fantastically low prices.

Examples, all duly testified by reliable friends, show what has been happening. A typical example known to me—the Kupfner family owned breweries, houses, to a value of more than 150,000,000 Czech crowns (about $5,250,000). They considered themselves lucky to get away with an agreement signing away everything for 6,500,000 Czech crowns (about $227,500) less than 5 per cent of the value.

A woman and her daughter were arrested because in 1926 there had been a mistake in the firm's accounts amounting to 2,000 Austrian schillings (the firm's accountant naturally was responsible, not they!) The mistake was rectified when the tax authorities examined the accounts in 1928. But that made no difference, mother and daughter were arrested and in the course of seven days had to:

(1) Pay 80,000 Austrian schillings—forty times the amount involved.

(2) Sign away a factory valued at 70,000 Austrian schillings for 10,000.

(3) Hand over 50 per cent of a bank account, totaling 20,000 schillings.

This kind of thing is going on constantly and examples could be repeated again and again.

Austrian Volunteers To Join Sudetens?

By the Associated Press

Vienna, Sept. 20

Storm troop formations and other semi-military organizations of the National Socialist Party in German Austria were instructed yesterday that volunteers can be taken from their ranks for the Sudeten German "Free Corps" being formed for Konad Henlein, Sudeten German Party leader.

Only war or revolution could separate Reich and Austria, visitor is convinced.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINZ, German Austria—On a recent trip through the provinces of Austria, wherever one writer went and talked with people of different classes and occupations, it was evident that there could be no talk of Austria ever breaking away again from Germany except as the result of some such upheaval as a war or revolution. The overthrow of Kurt von Schuschnigg, especially his final capitulation, ended all hopes which the legitimists and the extreme clericals might have had of seeing things develop along other lines. Their cause was finally defeated when Reich troops crossed the border on March 10, last.

But that there remained little hope for such a cause even earlier was shown by the strength of the National Socialists, especially in Graz, Linz, and other centers. While in such cities this party drew the majority of its followers from the younger sections of the population, the number of State and municipal officials and of the police who also were National Socialists told its own tale. The whole of the provincial administration had long been undermined and the atmosphere of uncertainty in which drastic changes alone are possible without resistance, was ready to hand.

In the provincial capitals such as Graz, Linz, and Innsbruck, the prevalent idea is that the new change will benefit them. The capital of Styria, in particular, feels that something is due to it for its enthusiastic support of National Socialism long before the Reich troops marched in. Linz also expects to play a much greater role under the new conditions. A step in this direction has already been taken. Work has started on the new Hermann Göring iron and steel plants to be established nearby. The supplies of iron ore will come mainly from Styria and Bavaria. These new works will be among the largest of their kind in Europe and will give employment to some thousands of persons.

That Vienna will lose much of its former importance, even within the former Austria, is generally accepted. The abnormal distribution of the population as between the capital and the rest of the country—more than 26 per cent reside in Vienna—will be remedied as quickly as possible, if the National Socialists can do so, not only by the emigration of many thousands of Jews, but also by the development of housing settlements in country districts.

The confiscation of the estates of certain of the nobility (e. g. Starhemberg) will mean that the State will now develop them, and since a great part of most of them consist of forest lands and Germany especially needs wool, new activity will undoubtedly spring up in many areas which have suffered for years because of the slump in the timber market.

Action of League Limited To Role of Loudspeaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 20—The League Assembly is marking time today while awaiting the outcome of the ministerial deliberations at Prague. It was anticipated last night that the Czech Government would appeal to the League of Nations against provocative actions along the German border, or at least make declarations protesting against "power politics" under which Prague's fate is to be settled. This morning, however, the Czech Government apparently decided against bringing the matter to the League's attention.

The League's impotence to take any effective action against an aggressor under existing circumstances was emphasized yesterday when China's delegate, Dr. Wellington Koo, demanded invocation of Article XVII regarding disputes with nonmembers. The Council thereupon invited Japan to join the deliberations with equal status with China. Tokyo's refusal, which is taken for granted, would automatically invoke Article XVI regarding sanctions. However, the Covenant's coercive clauses have been rendered ineffective by the interpretation formally recorded before the League Assembly last week by the British and other delegates.

At that time Britain asked the League to recognize that the Covenant's automatic economic and military sanctions had become provisionally optional for all League members. In other words, it considered itself in future no longer bound to enforce the Covenant in any case.

Aside from its technical routine, which is still far more important than is generally known, the League has a potential political importance only in case of general warfare. In such situation its machinery might still become useful for creating alliances among status quo nations. But so long as the present Anglo-French policy is maintained the League's political impotence is painfully apparent. It serves now only as a loudspeaker.

This function was utilized yesterday by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, and is to be used again by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, to express the viewpoint of those opposing any concession whatever to the so-called aggressor nations.

Reich Press Awaiting Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 20—The German Press is saying remarkably little regarding the coming meeting of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and British Premier Neville Chamberlain and events in London, obviously waiting for official instructions.

All news from London is eagerly snatched up by the general public which is still on the tenterhooks as to whether the future will be peace or European war. Opinion generally in well-informed circles is that the success or failure of the expected conversations between the two at Godesberg will turn around the issue as to whether the western democracies will make counter proposals which will be accompanied by demands for solution of general European issues—demands which Germany may not be able to accept—or whether first of all there will be a primary settlement of the Czechoslovak problem.

The argument of 1,000,000 men under arms, it is generally assumed here, will be effective with Premier Chamberlain particularly, as he has been so long described by many National Socialists as "our best friend."

Press attacks on Czechoslovakia continue as vituperative as ever describing conditions in that land in such a way as to make Germans believe that it is on verge of collapse and rotten to the core.

Poland Reinforces Its Czech Frontier

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 20 (AP)—It was officially announced yesterday that Poland is reinforcing its troops along the Czechoslovak Frontier because Czech troops have been increased ostensibly to prevent deserters from crossing the border.

At the same time it was announced by the Government that Polish ambassadors in Paris, London, Berlin, and Rome had been instructed to present to the respective governments the Polish attitude on the Czechoslovak problem.

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Dietary Contrasts

The average annual consumption of rice, in the United States is five pounds a person, compared with 100 pounds per person in Puerto Rico.

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Labor Problems in U. S. Offer Hurdles Unknown in Britain

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an Authority on American Labor Relations, Who Has Completed a Study of Labor Relations in Great Britain.

LONDON—Several handicaps to quick adoption of a system for settling industrial deadlocks or big strikes such as that operating in Great Britain are to be found in the United States. Yet these differences do not indicate that continuance of major strife in America without a peace system is inevitable.

American drawbacks to transference of machinery like that of the British Courts of Inquiry—which conduct impartial investigations of the facts of a big dispute, usually with recommendations for its settlement—include:

1. The United States Government has no such power to intervene in industrial controversies with a serious bearing on the public interest as has the British Ministry of Labor. The British Minister is given considerably more authority than the American Secretary of Labor.

2. The size of the United States makes the concentration of public opinion on a strike, even the biggest, much more difficult than in Britain. The essence of the British Courts of Inquiry is their effort to discover the facts and to resort then to the public to support their findings, which are noncompulsory. The size of Britain—no larger than many an American State—brings a large strike much nearer to the public, makes public interest greater, and public opinion much more forceful.

Extent of U. S. Important

3. Similarly American industry in a number of instances is so much larger and is distributed so much more widely than British industry as to make a great national strike, say in the steel, motor or coal industries, far less sensible to public opinion than in Britain.

4. Impartiality in handling labor problems has been developed to a greater extent in Great Britain than in the United States. The basis of all effort to mediate by fact-finding and recommendation is independence. Government in America does not seem likely to get far with this type of British intervention until it reaches the British impartiality which makes the system work.

5. Both capital and labor are less inclined to fight in Britain than in America. As a whole both sides here recognize that it pays them better to have a settlement than a strike. Machinery of various kinds exist, to which they can look to give them a just settlement, and they are normally prepared to use it.

Type of Strike Different

6. Strikes in Britain are now generally of a kind that can be more easily arbitrated than the strikes for union recognition which are frequent in the present stage of trade unionism in America. A question of wages, hours, working conditions—the type of dispute commonest in Britain—is quite different from the problem of whether or not a company should deal with a certain union, an issue on which public opinion in America has not yet become thoroughly defined.

7. Trade unions in Britain as a group have more acceptance with the public, better standing, more feeling of responsibility, and far greater bargaining relations with employers. All of this tends to make the two sides in the nation more equal, and to encourage a judicial point of view in the public on economic disputes.

The British device of a Court of Inquiry was virtually tried in the United States last summer when President Roosevelt appointed a mediation board of three to inquire into the facts in the independent steel strike and to make recommendations.

Boycotted by Companies

The Commission failed, because the steel companies boycotted it. Their refusal to appear led to some discussion in Washington as to whether the Government should have the right to subpoena witnesses, as does the British Ministry of Labor.

As the issue in that strike was recognition of the union, this was obviously a difficult case for arbitration.

It appears from British industrial history that the compelling of witnesses to testify or to produce papers is based on impartiality in the tribunal. While it might be easy for Congress to pass a law giving the Secretary of Labor the right to require witnesses to testify, yet to make the system work as well as in England will require in the court the spirit of independence of either capital or labor.

When it was visiting in London the U. S. Department of Labor Committee for Study of Industrial Relations in Great Britain and Sweden looked into the Courts of Inquiry.

One of the members of the commission, Lloyd Garrison, Dean of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, was a member of the board established to inquire into last year's steel strike.

The Court of Inquiry, which is created for a single dispute and then dissolved, differs from the Industrial Court, which is a standing tribunal, and more definitely given to arbitration.

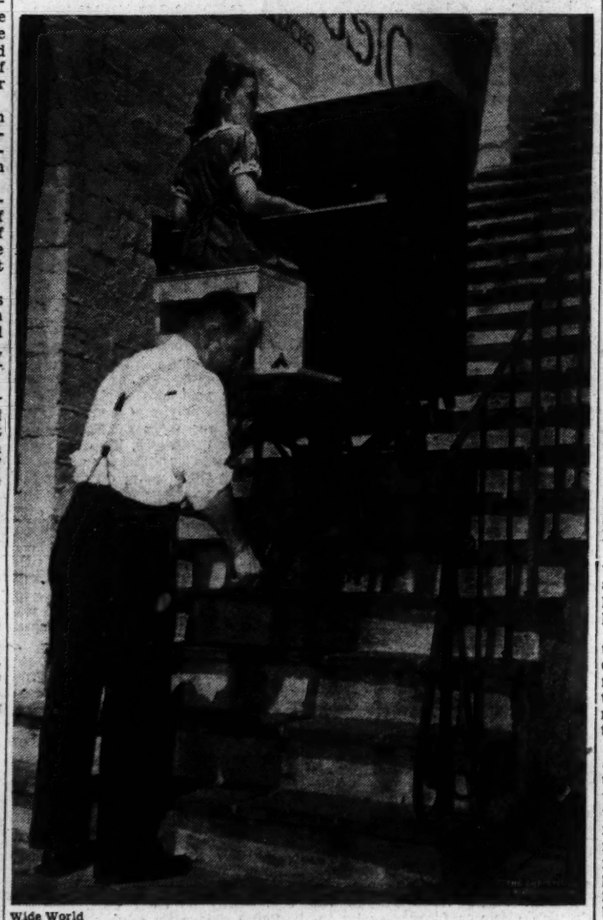
Both were authorized by the Industrial Courts Act of 1919, passed by the Lloyd George Government just after the World War, when special study was made of means of getting industry back on a peace basis. Each has continued.

The Camera Views the News

© Harris & Ewing

Winners of Aviation Trophy

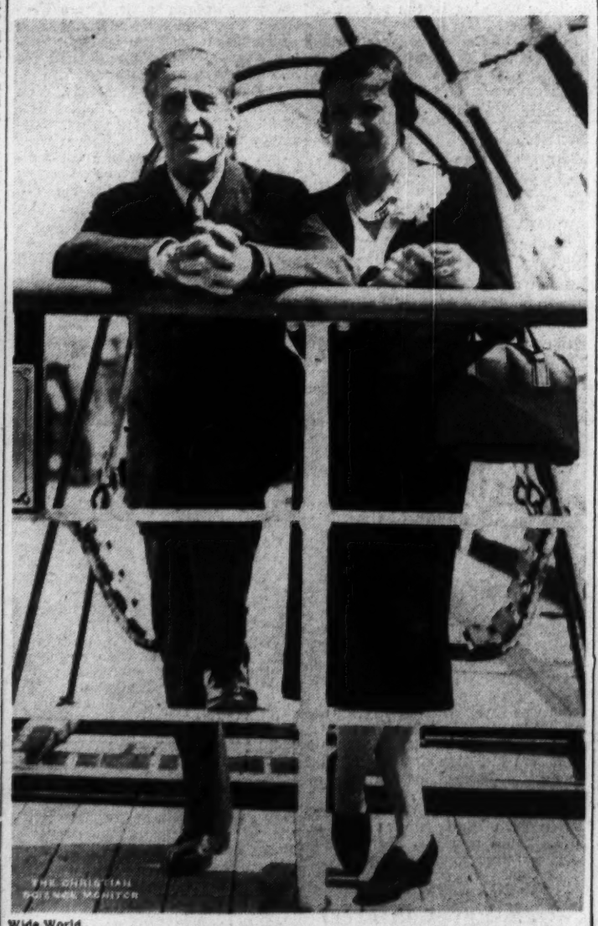
Maj. Carl F. Green, left, and Capt. Alfred H. Johnson, both of Wright Field, Ohio, are shown after they received the Collier Trophy, considered aviation's highest honor. They were credited with flying the first pressure-cabin airplane in the world. The United States Army has won the trophy four times.



Wide World

Piano Lesson in Transit

The problem of transporting the family piano on moving day has been solved, or so Herbert Mueller of Hollywood, Calif., proudly announces. Mr. Mueller has invented and constructed the "hand stair truck," which is shown above in successful operation, while little Miss Janet Mueller practices her scales without interruption.



Wide World

Diplomacy Keeps On as Usual

Although Loyalist Spain is kept busy with resisting the drive for power by the Franco Insurgents, it continues with its diplomatic services. The picture shows Ambassador Santiago Mendez de Vigo at San Francisco on his way to Tokyo. Madame de Vigo accompanies him.

Improved Crops Are Reflected At Kansas Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 20 — Improved growing conditions in the State this year were reflected in full measure at the fifty-ninth annual Kansas Free Fair, during the past week. A parade of Kansas livestock valued at more than $1,000,000 and including twice at many pigs as usual, indicated the revival of the livestock industry.

To celebrate the size of the 1938 harvest, northeastern Kansas sent an impressive fruit exhibit; from the northern counties came corn; and from central and western Kansas, splendid wheat displays. Alfalfa, sweet clover, soy beans, red clover, popcorn, and potatoes were abundant.

An increased volume of manufactured goods reflected anticipated increases in the purchasing power of Kansas agriculture. Tractors, combines, grinders, mowers, cultivators, and other articles are being introduced in smaller sizes which are easier to handle and more economical to use on the small farm. Tractor-drawn machinery is being perfected so that the operator may change his equipment with a minimum of difficulty. Modern cultivators may be connected to the tractor by four bolts and rigged up in less than five minutes. When not in use, the cultivator is kept assembled, whereas many of the older machines were knocked down.

Back of the baby beef barn in the early dawn 4-H Club members—the girls dressed in overalls—might be seen manicuring and grooming their animals which they had carefully nurtured from babyhood. More than a thousand 4-H Club boys and girls from 90 counties were in attendance at the fair, giving exhibitions of soil erosion prevention, fattening of livestock, making articles of food and clothing, and room decoration. Their canned foods arranged in a colorful pyramid made an attractive display.

An exhibit of hobbies in Agricultural Hall included a collection of old barbed wire by Will Hahn, a farmer near Clay Center, who showed samples of saw-tooth, spur, square, triangle, ribbon, lightning-rod, and three types were homemade barbs. Barbed wire was first invented in 1874 and came into general use about 1880. Prior to 1900, 40 different types were manufactured. Barbed wire aided in the development of the Prairie States, which were handicapped by the lack of fencing material.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art sent to the Kansas Free Fair their complete collection of eighteenth century French masterpieces, including 15 paintings in landscape, portrait and genre. Also on exhibition was a bronze statue of a bull by Isadore Bonheur, French animal sculptor. All parts of the State were represented in the Kansas art exhibit, and an antique display from various Middle Western States proved a center for lovers of old glassware, china, and furniture. There were 600 photographs of Abraham Lincoln, an original pass signed by George Washington, a cup and saucer once owned by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and a check from the pen of Charles Dickens.

Big Saving in Motor Fleet Cost Planned by Los Angeles County

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Motor vehicle fleets in private business with emphasis on efficiency for profits have paved the way here to establish an efficiency operation policy for public-owned fleets, and the first large-scale Government agency to streamline its policy is Los Angeles County, one of the largest public-fleet operators in the world.

Into the budget for the current fiscal year were read three fundamental rules which cut $35,000 from maintenance over last year and promise even greater savings in following years.

These rules are:

"1. A fleet is operated most profitably in its working a maximum number of minutes out of each working day.

"2. A motor vehicle is operated most profitably when its own speed and stamina, plus sound management, enable it to produce a maximum amount of work each hour it is operated.

"3. A motor vehicle is operated most profitably when the work assigned to it does not come under or exceed the exact limit for which it was designed."

The rules were emphasized in a survey in the latest edition of "The Tax Digest" of the California Taxpayers' Association, by Pierce H. Fazel, chief of the Systems Division of the County's Department of Budget and Research.

The new system centralizes authority in the Chief Mechanical Engineer over all County-owned vehicles in relationship to the specifications of purchase, inspection, and maintenance and repair. It is similar to operation of large public-utility companies and other successful fleet operators studied. It has been put into effect without disturbing the scheme of departmental authority over mobility of the equipment. The County Rules Ordinance was amended to give the Chief Engineer this authority.

As much as a cent a mile for all vehicles is budgeted to be saved under the streamlined system. The survey compared the County's record with that of commercial companies, and it was found that the County's rate per mile was one cent higher than that of companies using a "preventive maintenance plan." This differential was determined after compensation for such items as taxes, insurance, depreciation, and licenses.

The survey analyzed the activities of the County Shops and Garage for the year 1936-37, showing that the total miles, 5,665,101, was run up at a cost to taxpayers of 3.37 cents per mile.

Bakers Will Eat Month-Old Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—Bread for a bakers' luncheon to be held here a month from now has already been baked. It won't be stale, though; it has been frozen by a new process.

When thawed, sliced, and passed around the table at the annual convention of the American Baker's Association, Oct. 16, the month-old bread will be fresh as the fragrant loaves that used to come out of the old wood stove on a Saturday afternoon, promises Dr. William H. Cathcard, who carried on the research into frozen bread for the American Institute of Baking here.

The process of freezing bread is similar to that used to preserve peas, corn, meat, and other edibles, said Dr. Cathcart. But when bread is thawed it behaves differently from other frozen foods. It does not have to be used immediately, as they do, but can be kept as long as bread that has never gone into the quick-freezer, according to Dr. Cathcart.

Will frozen bread find its way to the family dinner table? Dr. Cathcart said he does not expect to see it there very soon, because bakers will find it cheaper to keep customers supplied with the freshly-baked product. But the Institute is going right ahead with its research in the expectations that a use for the congealed commodiy will be found.

It may prove valuable to people that have to carry their supplies a long distance.

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Librarians Contest Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Miss Librarian gives of her time ungrudgingly, but when one single contest costs three new $20 dictionaries and lost pages out of rare reference books, she protested.

"Contests," she declared, "are an economic and social loss. They take their toll in time, effort, and material without a fair return to the participants nor society in general."

"Why they wore out all our 'Presidents,'" complained one librarian. By "Presidents" she explained she meant a collection of short biographies of the nation's Number One Executives.

"They stood in line for turns at the dictionary," stated another.

"We had to set a time limit for the use of certain reference books during one contest," said another. "And people actually stood in line waiting for the library to open and spent the whole day here, having small children hold their places while they went out to eat."

It was the general feeling of all the librarians at the main Public Library of Cincinnati that there was little educational benefit derived from taking part in contests, although in some rare cases people were introduced to the wide resources of the Library.

"The contestants generally have to find such great amounts of disconnected information that it can be of no educational value to them," declared Miss Gertrude Avey, field representative of the Library. "In some cases, however, we have discovered that people came to the Library for their first time when searching for contest material. This perhaps is one benefit we can attach to contests. But that in my opinion is about all."

Oh, yes, it was admitted that one librarian was said to have won something in some contest once. But no one new her name.

Security Board To Submit Plans For Amending Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, estimated last night that the old age insurance system would be paying annual benefits aggregating $500,000,000 to nearly 2,000,000 men and women by 1950.

The benefits by 1970, he added, probably would aggregate $2,000,000,000 for some 5,000,000 beneficiaries.

Mr. Altmeyer's estimates were included in a speech prepared for delivery during the Washington Star's Radio Forum over a nation-wide (NBC) hook-up.

Recalling a request by President Roosevelt last spring that the Social Security program be extended and liberalized, Mr. Altmeyer said:

"The Board expects to be prepared to submit to Congress at its next session technical information on possible ways and means" of improving the Act by amendment.

Conceding that the natural operation of the insurance principle in old-age insurance was slow, Mr. Altmeyer warned his listeners that attempts to speed up its operation might cause the insurance principle to be thrown overboard.

The very fact that this is an insurance program," he said, "means that benefits must bear some relation to contributions and that some contributions must have been made before the benefits are due. And that in turn means that it takes time to feel the full beneficial effects of this protection. To expect anything else is about as reasonable as it would be to expect to pick a crop of apples the day after the sapling had been set in the orchard."

Engineer's Visit Links Two Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The Engineers' Club of Tacoma recently entertained the city engineer of an English-speaking city the same size as Tacoma but of which they had heard little.

Spencer G. Scouler, newly-elected engineer of Dunedin, New Zealand, has been sent by his city on a nine-month tour of the United States, Canada, and England. The Council's idea was to prepare Mr. Scouler properly for his position by giving him a close-range view of other cities' engineering problems and what is being done to solve them. He looked over all of Tacoma's engineering features, including the power plants in the Olympic Mountains, which are supposed to produce "juice" more cheaply than any other place in the United States. Nor did Mr. Scouler forget to inspect the Narrows, opposite Tacoma, with their swirling tides and gravelly bottoms, where the great Narrows bridge is soon to be built.

Dunedin and Tacoma enjoy the same kind of climate. White-collar workers and laborers there are paid at rates almost exactly comparable with those here. Dunedin has a definite relief problem, which is being worked out along lines similar to those in the United States. New Zealand has old-age insurance, but American social security payments are considerably larger, it was held.

All Dunedin utilities are municipally owned.

Group to Classify Research Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A three-year program to classify research material from government agencies and technical departments of colleges in the Pacific northwest is underway here.

The work will be under the direction of a non-governmental unit, the Pacific Northwest Council of Education, Planning and Public Administration, operating under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The project got its start this month with the arrival of Dr. Kenneth O. Warner, Executive Director. Dr. Warner came here from the post of Personnel Director of the Arkansas civil service system.

The Council's services will be made available to four states, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

Dr. Warner will make a personal tour of these four states during October. Actual work of the council will not begin until completion of this trip.

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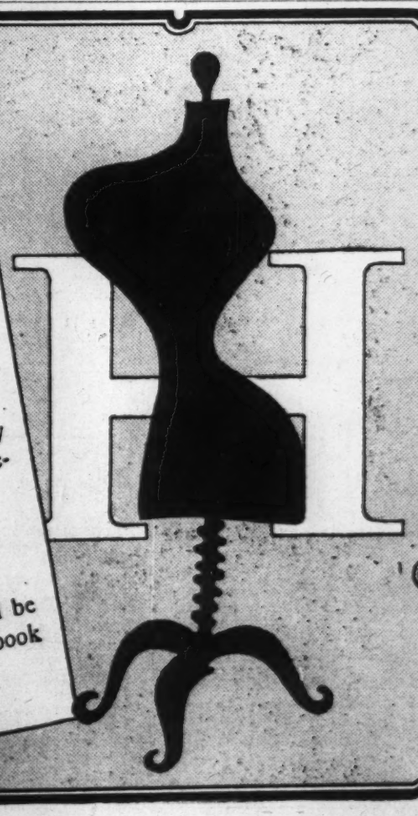

Japan Would 'Interpret' News In Late Attempt to Censor It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Censorship has not been much of a problem during the present China hostilities although it has been applied to greater or less degree both in Nationalist China and in Japan-in-China. A recent development reported by one of the American press services is a new doctrine manifest recently among Hankow censors.

This notion has to do with the way news dispatches are worded and in effect it suggests that all dispatches be of the "interpretative" order. An example given by the Shanghai bureau just mentioned is in connection with the arrival of 50 Soviet airplanes in Hankow. Instead of stating the bald fact, according to the censor the correspondent ought to report this in such terms as: "Indicating the large flow of munitions into China from friendly outside nations, 50 Soviet airplanes arrived in Hankow today...."

Some of the correspondents of individual newspapers are allowed to indulge in reporting of that description, though their interpretations might not always suit the censor, but press associations are supposed to be nonpartisan and coldly factual. In some instances, however, the censors are alleged to have written in words to their liking, and in other cases they objected to correspondents' failure to do such things. Once or twice the correspondent "wrote up" something as desired and his Shanghai office cut the story, causing complaint by the censors.

The Japanse censors at Shanghai are reported to be little inclined to interfere with the foreign correspondents' file abroad. One recent instance involved the slapping of an American woman at Tsingtao; a correspondent, who got the story here late and filed after his colleagues, became involved in argument and delay, but his account finally got through. In another instance a British press association had difficulty in clearing a telegraphic account of guerrilla warfare around Chefoo, but this message likewise finally went out after discussion.

Unemployment Strikes Japan Following Cut in Raw Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan today is experiencing a good many wartime shortages, especially in the field of industrial commodities. There is a shortage of steel, a shortage of cotton, a shortage of wool, a shortage of many imported metals and manufactured goods. But the most serious shortage is that of work.

During the first months of the war unemployment diminished because of the expansion in the munitions industries. But now, as a result of the drastic cuts in imports of raw materials which must be paid for in foreign currencies, a new wave of unemployment has swept over the country. Japan is not noted for the accuracy of its statistics, and official estimates of the numbers of persons who will lose their work as a result of the lack of raw materials vary from 400,000 to 1,000,000. Even the smaller figure, however, represents a serious social problem in a country where the great majority of the people have very small reserve savings on which to fall back and where the Government has never organized relief on an American or West European scale.

The experience of a shoemaker of my acquaintance, whom I may call Mr. Tanaka, illustrates the difficulties which are confronting a host of handicraft workers, some of whom are employers on a small scale and hence responsible for the livelihood of a few workers and apprentices, besides that of their own families. Mr. Tanaka lived for many years in Shanghai, but return to Tokyo after the outbreak of hostilities. He was a capable craftsman and got on quite well until the recent severe restrictions on the use of leather were clamped down.

Although he has a stock of leather he has been forbidden during the last two months to make new shoes, and during this time he and three workers whom he regularly employs have been able to eke out an extremely meager living by repairing old shoes. He has spent most of his time running from one new bureaucratic institution to another, trying to find out whether he will be able to continue his trade, even on a limited basis, in the future. So bleak is the outlook that he is seriously considering the possibility of returning to Shanghai, accepting orders for shoes from Japan there and then shipping back the shoes. However, various customs and currency difficulties would be likely to arise in this case.

So, while the majority of the Japanese people accept with little grumbling the restrictions on consumption which are imposed on them in the name of patrotism/the situation becomes more serious when one considers the deprivation of employment which every new restriction on the use of raw materials entails. There is, of course, some compensating expansion of employment in industries, trades, and services which are directly connected with the war. But the absorption of the workers who are displaced is not proceeding as smoothly and automatically as the authorities had hoped.

Moreover, the policy of restriction is not always applied intelligently and often achieves a small saving at the expense of a greater economic loss. For instance, the compulsory use of cheap substitutes for benzine is leading to a great deal of wear and tear on suits which are sent to cleaning establishments. And fruit, in some cases, is being wasted because prohibition of the use of tin has made it impossible to carry out canning operations.

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Cornwall Admits Initiates to Bardic Circle

© Western Morning News

Incidents in the Annual Gorsedd Fete

The Hon. Ann Forbes-Sempill with pages, carrying offering of sheaf of corn, symbolic of fruits of the earth.

Baruch Is Silent On Rumored Plan For U.S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Reports that Bernard Baruch, New York financier, had been recalled from Europe by President Roosevelt to organize American industry on a basis of national defense received no confirmation here today. Mr. Baruch, while admitting that he would hurry to Washington, refused to say whether or not President Roosevelt summoned him, whether he has been appointed to any post, or whether he had heard any inkling of important developments in the offing.

At the same time, however, the banker did not deny the reports.

This, coupled with recent announcements from Washington of a speeding up of American national defense plans, led many observers here to believe that some important task is awaiting Mr. Baruch's arrival in the National Capital.

It was recalled that several weeks ago the President called for the formation of a national power line (gridwork) which would link most of the country's important industrial cities. This, said the President, would tend to ensure a continuous supply of electrical power if certain regions of the country fell into enemy hands.

It is held here that the President wishes to push his plans for national defense beyond the stage of merely assuring a sufficiency of electrical power. The next step, it was said, is to draft plans for a national industrial co-ordination which could be put into effect immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities involving the United States. Since Mr. Baruch was Chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, it is held that he is the logical person to draft such a plan.

American Spelling Wins Recognition In London Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — School children here who spell certain words the American way are not to be held guilty of mistakes that cost them marks in examinations conducted by the London County Council.

This decision was arrived at after close investigation of the problem as to whether or not children attending London County Council schools should be taught from textbooks in which American spelling and American idiom are used.

The special committee entrusted with the investigation agreed that there is something to be said for familiarizing English children with the variations in spelling and phraseology—"as distinct from slang"—which have been evolved by a great English-speaking people in another continent.

Fosdick Reports Fund Nearing End

NEW YORK (AP)—Raymond B. Fosdick, President, said Sept. 19 the General Education Board will be liquidated within a few years, its funds "completely exhausted."

Of a $28,000,000 balance remaining, all but $8,700,000 has been earmarked for the Board's present programs, Mr. Fosdick said in his report for 1937 and the last half of 1936.

The Board was established in 1902 by John D. Rockefeller to stimulate progress in education and certain special programs of brief duration. Total appropriations through 1937 were $255,334,670, Mr. Fosdick said, of which medical education drew the largest share, $89,000,000.

WPA Tenants Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Techwood Homes, 22 acre Federal housing project, a model community of 1,795 tenants, has celebrated its second anniversary with a street dance and carnival. Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, members of the State and local housing authorities, and some 3,000 other persons attended the celebration, sponsored by the Techwood Tenants' Association.

Cornish Gorsedd Preserves Ancient Celtic Customs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BODMIN, England — Cornwall showed how ancient Celtic customs linger on when the annual Gorsedd was heard recently at the Trippett Stones, seven miles from here on Bodmin moor. This circle of eight upright granite blocks with a ninth in the center, dates from pre-Christian times.

A procession, led by the bannerbearer, was headed by this year's initiates to the Bardic circle, among whom were a South African and an Australian, both admitted by proxy. A boy of 16, thought to be the youngest Bard in Britain, was also initiated. He won the honor by passing an examination in the Cornish tongue, and was given the name "Bard of Lyonesse."

The initiates were followed by the Bards, Council of the Gorsedd, Sword-Bearer, Trumpeter, Harpist, Grand Bard, Deputy Grand Bard, Herald Bard, the Lady presenting the Fruits of the Earth on behalf of the women of Cornwall and her pages.

The Bardic robes of blue, with hoods edged in black and gold, represent as nearly as possible those of the Bards of ancient Britain. The Hon. Ann Forbes-Sempill, offering the Fruits of the Earth, and her pages, presented a contrast in black, gold and red.

Similarity in Ceremonies

The Cornish Gorsedd follows the lines of the Welsh ceremony at the National Eisteddfod, except that the rites relate specifically to Cornwall and symbolize the aim of preserving Cornish traditions and culture, and fostering interest in the Duchy. The double-handed Gorsedd Sword used in Wales to proclaim "Peace" has its counterpart in the Sword of Arthur in Cornish gatherings. The Hirlas Horn with which the Bardic brotherhood is summoned in Wales corresponds to the "Corn Gwlas" (Horn of the Nation) which sounds the opening ceremony in Cornwall.

When in 1928 the Archdruid of Wales opened the first Cornish Gorsedd of recent times, at Boscawen y'un Un near Penzance, it was hoped that the newly-inaugurated institution would develop on the lines of the Welsh Eisteddfod, becoming the people's university of music, singing, poetry and tradition, fostering the Cornish language and encouraging culture generally. So far, outstanding progress in this direction has not been evident, but local interest in the proceedings is growing steadily.

The Gorsedd in Britain dates back to several centuries B. C., but its actual origin is shrouded by the lack of knowledge of those far-off days. The Celtic race has been traced back 3000 years to what is now known as Lake Neuchatel in Switzerland.

Peace Traditions Preserved

From there the Celts overan countries to the east and west, but only in Britain, Brittany and Gaul were they to be found in later centuries.

They took with them their ideal that national culture and progress are only possible in peacetime, and for that reason their Gorsedd, or gathering of the instructors and most influential people, could only be held when weapons were sheathed, hence the opening question, "Is there peace," and the Bard's reply, "Peace."

After the dawn of the Christian era the Bards abandoned their more barbaric rites and addressed their ceremonies to God, thus ensuring the continuation of their brotherhood. When invading nations drove the Celts into the fastnesses of Wales, Cornwall and Scotland, the Bards disappeared everywhere but in Wales, and even there English Monarchs, notably Henry IV in 1402, tried to suppress them. All attempts failed, however, and Bardism continued to holds its Gorsedd, but only in late years has it become an annual event.

Many Tests Required

In the Bardic ceremonies of ancient Britain admission to the brotherhood was granted only after passing many tests of knowledge and skill, often requiring years of training. Today admission to the Cornish circle is frequently by invitation extended to those who have served Cornwall outstandingly.

Examination in the Cornish tongue is another avenue to Bardism. Cornish names given to initiates, indicate the nature of the services they have rendered; thus Cof Kernewek (Memory of Cornish) was bestowed on Miss J. Kelynack for assisting in the revival of old Cornish.

In 1939 the Celtic Congress is due to be held in Cornwall, and it is expected that deputations from the Celtic countries of Wales, Brittany and Gaul will attend.

CIO Peace Parley Wins Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

night. All their experience in negotiations between intransigent employers and belligerent employees was needed. People came and went all day long. At first it seemed that they would get no hearing. They kept on. And they achieved the impossible.

In the newspapers the achievement has received relatively little space, but the facts are that peace has been patched up. Mr. Martin's face was saved, but he was virtually deserted by his Board. First one and then another capitulated. The question of reinstating Mr. Frankensteen and the three other Vice-Presidents (supposed to receive salaries of $7,500 each) has been given unreservedly to Mr. Hillman and Mr. Murray for final arbitrament. A group of four, including the two above, are to arbitrate other differences. Mr. Martin remains as president, and the Union is not split. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin fades out. The status of Jay Lovestone, former Secretary of the American Communist Party and now leader of the radical left wing, is being considered.

Whether or not the Union and its CIO parents are liked the extraordinary feat which Mr. Hillman and Mr. Murray performed cannot be denied. It has few parallels in union history. The latest lawless sitdown strike in the Briggs Body Works, which tied up Plymouth motor factories, illustrates the very lack of discipline in the ranks. This strike was fortunately ended yesterday, and such sit-downs have been growing rarer. It may be a long time yet before full discipline is achieved among the 400,000. But the hope of self-controlled, well-managed unions in America after the British model, lies in such leadership as that of Mr. Hillman and Mr. Murray.

Minimum Milk Price Planned in Buffalo

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York's Agriculture Department moved Sept. 10 to set up machinery for fixing minimum milk prices to be paid dairymen in the Buffalo marketing area.

Laurance L. Clough, designated by Holton V. Noyes, state agriculture commissioner, to conduct a referendum among dairymen in five western New York counties, said a preliminary report of the voting in which more than 3,500 producers participated, disclosed that approximately 93 per cent favored the milk-marketing order.

Approval of 75 per cent of the producers voting was necessary. Mr. Clough said, for the proposal fixing minimum prices. The order, he added, is expected to be effective not later than Oct. 1.

The order provides a price of $2.85 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent fluid milk delivered to dealers' plants in the marketing area from August through March, and $2.45 for milk delivered from April through July.

Units of British Commonwealth See U.S. as Ally

SYDNEY, New South Wales (CP) —Gradual abandonment by the United States of its traditional isolationist policy and the development of effective co-operation with the British Commonwealth, for self-protection, were predicted in the closing discussions of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference which has just ended here.

This trend, it was said, was hastened because of America's fear of the Fascist threat against the bases of American Democracy and against American interests in the Western Hemisphere.

For the past two weeks 90 delegates from eight Commonwealth countries, members of Parliament, University professors, business men, have discussed unofficially and confidentially their views on the relations of the various members of the Commonwealth to each other and the relations of the Commonwealth to the rest of the world.

Their attention was directed primarily to discovering to what extent there can be unity of purpose and action among the members of the Commonwealth or, in some cases, groups of members.

Australia had the largest delegation, with 31 representatives, Canada, 15; New Zealand, 14; United Kingdom, 14; South Africa, 6; Eire, 5; India, 4; Newfoundland, 1, most being members of the Institutes of International Affairs in their various countries.

The view was taken that different types of relationship must be provided for the Dominions in the future development of the British Commonwealth, some attaining completely sovereign status, some accepting British foreign policy automatically as their own.

Some delegates, advocating varying status for the different Dominions, foresaw that some Dominions might have such control over their foreign policies that they might remain neutral when other members of the Commonwealth were at war.

Others favored closer co-operation in the form of an imperial federation, although this was viewed generally as impracticable. There were those, too, who saw advantages in continuation of the present arrangements, with its undefined relationships and responsibilities.

Delegates' opinions varied on whether South Africa and Eire now had the right to declare their neutrality if the United Kingdom were at war. The fact they had not publicly informed foreign countries of such change in their position was held important in view of the rules of international law.

As attention of the delegates tended to center on the European crisis, British delegates asked what Britain could expect from the Dominions. Australian and New Zealand unofficial spokesmen gave assurance of complete support. Canadians did not see how Canada could remain neutral and South Africans and Irish felt circumstances would compel them to take part in any world war on Britain's side.

California Trains In Head-On Collision

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20 (AP)—At least nine persons were killed, between 30 and 40 injured and three missing following a head-on collision between two Southern Pacific transcontinental passenger trains at Tortuga, in southeastern California, early this morning. The Argonaut, westbound from New Orleans to Los Angeles, crashed into the Californian, eastbound from Los Angeles to Chicago, as it stood on a siding.

Two high officials of the Southern Pacific, J. H. Dyer, vice-president, and W. H. Kirkbride, chief engineer for the system, escaped injury. They were riding in a private car on the rear of the Argonaut, and immediately took charge of the situation. Relief trains were sent to the scene from Niland and Yuma, Ariz.

Cadet School at Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Enrollment of cadets at The Citadel, including 480 freshmen in the ROTC and cadets returning for the 1938-39 session, brings the total to an all time high of 1050 students, officials of the institution announced.

President Proclaims U. S.-Egyptian Treaty

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt proclaimed Sept. 19 the international convention signed at Montreux May 8, 1937, whereby the United States gives up extraterritorial privileges in Egypt.

British 'Railway College' Receives Its First Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, England—England's first railway "staff college" has just received its first batch of students.

This college, started as an experiment by the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway—the largest railroad system in Great Britain—is situated at Derby, center of the old Midland Railway.

The object of the college, which has accommodation for 50 students, is to provide "refresher courses" for British railwaymen. Tuition is given in railway operation and commercial practise. The Principal is Col. Lionel Manton, former Chief Engineer, Malta, who has had a distinguished army career, and is assisted by three resident instructors.

In planning this new training center efforts are being made to avoid undue dislocation of work by lengthy withdrawal of instructors and pupils from their normal duties. It is also hoped that the school will be the means of breaking down the "departmental outlook."

Derby has been chosen as the center for the school because with its locomotive, carriage, and wagon works, marshalling yards and control offices and natural scientific laboratory, students may obtain first-hand knowledge of railway workings.

The school itself includes extensive classrooms, lecture hall, and cinema, library and games rooms, and residential quarters for students and staff. In the "Hall of Transport" is an electrically operated model railway together with complete full scale signaling instruments and other apparatus for showing train operation.

Prague Claims Border Attacks Made by Henlein 'Free Corps'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 19—A number of incidents are reported this afternoon from the German frontier, in which attacks were made during last night by small bands of members of Sudeten German Legionnaires who are operating from the other side of the frontier. In most cases these attacks were upon customhouses, post offices and the like on the border. In each case they were driven off.

PRAGUE, Sept. 20 (AP)—Three attacks on Czechoslovak frontier custom houses by bands of men who were said to have crossed the border from Germany armed with machine guns, hand grenades, and pistols were reported by the Czechoslovak Government.

The customhouse at Klein-Aupa, near Aussig, was reported burned after being wrecked by a barrage of hand grenades. Two Czech officials were wounded.

At Ebersdorf, near Friedland, Government reports said, men who crossed the border shortly before dawn occupied the customhouse for a time and broke into and took possession of the post office.

Czechoslovak officials then returned their fire and a detachment of Czechoslovak gendarmerie finally dislodged the attackers from the two Ebersdorf buildings.

Six Government officials were reported wounded and Czechoslovak officers said several of the invaders were hurt and dragged across the boundary by their comrades.

The next border incident was reported from Neusorge, near Braunau, where 15 men were said to have surrounded the customhouse and bombarded it with grenades.

Here Czechoslovak officials barricaded themselves and made no further effort to defend themselves until rocket signals brought help from a gendarmerie patrol.

Prague authorities said there was no doubt that the attacking forces came from Germany. All appeared to be dressed in civilian clothes.

The authorities said they had evidence that a number of the invaders were members of Konrad Henlein's "Free Corps," the mission of which apparently is to harass the frontier.

Unions Weigh Czech Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

a figure which would give almost double the amount of territory to Germany.

Yet another account says that only the district around Eger in the extreme west of the country would be actually ceded and that the rest of the minority areas—Hungarian and Polish as well as Germanic—would be allowed to vote on the question of autonomy within Czechoslovakia's present frontiers.

All such guesses may be wide of the mark. But what can be stated authoritatively is, first, that the Franco-British proposals are subject to modification in consultation with the Czechs; second, that in Downing Street the view is that the proposals are by no means 100 per cent of what Reichsführer Hitler told Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain he wanted during the Berchtesgaden talk.

This means that even though Prague has accepted and if official notification to that effect is issued there is no certainty that Herr Hitler will.

League Pledges Forsaken

Meanwhile Viscount Cecil, President of the League of Nations Union, stresses the fact that any guarantee given "the dismembered Czechoslovakia" cannot "add to the force of that which has already been given, and, as it seems, broken." He means Article X of the League Covenant in which France and the British Empire undertook to "respect and preserve as against external aggression Czechoslovakia's political independence and territorial integrity." He dismisses any German guarantee as valueless on the grounds that to the Germans "an international assurance is no more than a statement of present intention. It has absolutely no value for the future."

In this connection it is pointed out that if it is difficult for the French to help Czechoslovakia today, it would be trebly so when the present easily defensible mountain barrier was no longer the frontier between Czechoslovakia and Germany. The moment this barrier is down the Czechs necessarily come under German domination, even if they retain nominal independence.

The tragedy from the Czech viewpoint is that at any time in the past 10 years they could have made an arrangement with Germany on the basis of their present frontiers if they had been prepared to drop their alliance with the French. They deliberately refrained and now it is too late.

While the Czechs are feeling very bitter both against France and England, it is thought that the next 48 hours may bring many surprises. Meanwhile, sympathizers here are actively working on their behalf. Mr. Winston Churchill, an advocate of a strong League, and Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are both busy in this direction. The labor leader, Maj. Clement Attlee, and Arthur Greenwood were with Premier Chamberlain one hour last night. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, also had a talk with the Prime Minister and has called a meeting of Opposition liberals tomorrow, at which he will discuss the situation.

Woman Handles Mails 61 Years

OXFORD, Md., Sept. 19 (AP)—Miss Mollie S. Stewart, who has been sorting the mail for Oxford folks for 61 years to gain the title of America's oldest postmaster in point of service, packed her bags today for her first trip west of Maryland.

"Miss Mollie" is Maryland's delegate to the National Association of Postmasters in St. Paul, Minn. It's her first convention, too. Just now, her ambition—except to continue as postmaster here—is to bring the association's 1939 national convention to Baltimore.

"Miss Mollie" was appointed March 4, 1877, by President Hayes to succeed her father and 13 Presidents have followed Mr. Hayes's example.

Only once did anyone attempt to take her job from her. In 1930, some politicians felt she should be replaced by a younger person. But "Miss Mollie" took the civil service examination and led her three younger competitors.

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You can easily introduce new color, warmth and perspective into a room by the judicious use of mirrors. And they are such an inexpensive form of decoration! See the new mirror fashions at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Unity of Canadian Labor Keynote of Dominion Parley

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 20 (CP)—A victory for unity in Canadian labor ranks was recorded following conclusion of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress in Canada. Although the conference opened with prospects of a split, it closed with unity as the keynote.

In the face of a threatened break over presence of Committee for Industrial Organization unions in the Congress, although their corresponding United States unions had their charters revoked by the American Federation of Labor, the Congress instructed the executive to continue efforts to mediate the AFL-CIO dispute.

Jobless Insurance

Even unemployment insurance failed to produce an argument. It had been debated earlier and the Congress passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to declare a state of emergency under provisions of peace, order, and good government legislation to enact national unemployment insurance.

Resolutions opposing the St. Lawrence waterway and asking a ban on further immigration of Japanese were referred to the executive. Both were passed.

Calgary's proposal for nationalizing possession, production, and distribution of nickel in Canada "to the end that the complete control of this important element of modern warfare be in the hands of the Canadian people" gained speedy approval.

Fair wages clauses should be included in the agreements for loans under the National Housing Act, the Congress agreed. E. W. Sinfield of Toronto said people were building apartments with loans under the act "with wages ridiculously low." Bricklayers who should receive $1.05 an hour got only 60 cents, he said.

Radiocasting Criticized

A resolution commending the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for its work drew the opposition of John Noble of Toronto, Ontario, organizer for the American Federation of Labor. Hospital workers in Toronto labored under "intolerable" conditions, he said. Yet they were "denied the right to state the conditions over the radio."

On recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, the Congress refused to pass to resolutions from Calgary Musicians Protective Association. One asked Alberta representation on the CBC Board of Governors.

The second Calgary proposal resented "the present discrimination of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation against Calgary musicians which has resulted in no radio programs originating in Calgary being broadcast over the CBC network.

The perenial proposals that liquor advertising be permitted in magazines or other publications in Provinces where this is prohibited gained approval. The resolution said Ontario "has sacrificed approximately $2,000,000 worth of printing annually by the prohibition of liquor advertising."

Plan for Jews in Ethiopia Recalls Pre-Christian Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The fact that the Jews who—according to the latest Fascist doctrine—are not fit to live in Italy are to be allowed to expend their money and labor in making Ethiopia a land fit for Italians to live in, has aroused a certain amount of cynical amusement here among those who remember the roseate pictures of the prospects of colonizing Ethiopia which were assiduously circulated among Blackshirts and soldiers alike during the Italo-Ethiopian war.

First inkling of the Italian decision to let Jews take the place of Italians in the colonization of Ethiopia came when it was noticed that East Africa was excluded from the list of Italian possessions in which Jews would not be allowed to settle. Inquiry in official circles in Rome brought no denial of the story though definite confirmation was unobtainable. Its accuracy is now generally taken for granted.

It may be assumed that the Jews will not need to think more than once before deciding whether to avail themselves of this somewhat artless offer. They cannot but recall that Ethiopia was originally destined for Italian colonists only; that not more than a few hundred colonists have so far been sent there, and that the country is still far from subdued. They will also reflect that if today the Jews are not good enough to be allowed in Italy, they may later be told that they are not good enough for Ethiopia, as soon as Jewish industry and wealth have raised that country to the status of being good enough for Italians.

But if the Italian semi-overture could be taken at its face value, history indicates that Jews and Ethiopians might easily learn to pull very well together. From the days when the Queen of Sheba heard of the wisdom and greatness of Solomon, Ethiopians have had the Jews in great admiration. Her son (and Solomon's), the first Menelik, is declared by the Ethiopians to have taken the Ark of the Covenant from Jerusalem by a strategem and they believe it still rests in the town of Aksum, one of the first important places in North Ethiopia to be occupied by the Italians.

Altars of Pre-Christian Days

Long before the day when the Apostle Philip baptized the Ethiopian eunuch whom he found reading the Scriptures, the Jewish faith had established itself firmly in Ethiopia. Evidence of this fact has been found by, among other travelers, Maj. R. E. Cheesman. When he made his celebrated journey from the source of the Blue Nile past Lake Tana down to the Sudanese frontier in 1932-33 he was shown on the shores of the lake three short stone pillars which were sacrificial altars used by Israelite priests in pre-Christian days.

The Jewish religion survived in Ethiopia after Christianity was taken to that country by Frumentius in the fourth century A. D. Indeed some 600 years later, Ethiopian history records a successful revolution organized by the Falashas—a tribe professing Judaism—under a princess named Judith in some accounts and Esther in others. Her descendants held the throne for 40 years until the rightful occupants drove them out again. Except for one or two interludes of this kind, the reigning princess of Ethiopia from earliest times right down to the Emperor Haile Selassie at the present day have claimed descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba and have described themselves in their official titles as Lions of the Tribe of Judah.

The Falasha tribe still lives in Ethiopia and still professes a Judaic form of religion. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the Falashas were independent under their own ruling house which claimed descent from David instead of from Solomon. But in 1800 they were conquered and incorporated in the Kingdom of Tigré. Their home is in the forbidding Semien range between Aksum and Lake Tana, and until quite recently they seldom left it.

Close Contact With Arabia

The word Falasha means exile, but the best authorities agree that the Falashas are not Jews by race. Their language is Hamitic and they appear to be a branch of the indigenous Agau stock which has inhabited Ethiopia since prehistoric times. They themselves, however, trace their ancestry back to the Jews who came to Ethiopia with Menelik I after his visit to his father Solomon. Experts have traced some of the prayers and ceremonies in use among the Falasha to the magic rites practised by a colony of Palestinian Jews who they declare, settled in Ethiopia several centuries before the Christian era.

But the modern theory is that the Falasha got their Judaism through the close contact which existed between Arabia and Ethiopia in the centuries before the rise of Islam. Judaism was professed by many Arabian tribes in those days, and still persits on a considerable scale in the Yemen. In any case, the Falasha, having no written language of their own, gradually grafted a good many pagan and Christian practices on to their Judaism though their religion remains basically Jewish down to the present day.

The Falasha have the reputation of being an industrious folk, devoted not to trade like the real Jews, but to agriculture and the manufacture of pottery, iron-work, and cloth. They are also famed as builders. Generally they live in villages of their own or in their own special quarters, comparable to the European ghetto, if they settle among Christians or Moslems.

The other inhabitants stand rather in awe of them and believe they possess supernatural powers such as the ability to turn themselves into hyenas or wolves. But this aversion began to vanish during the Italo-Ethiopian war.

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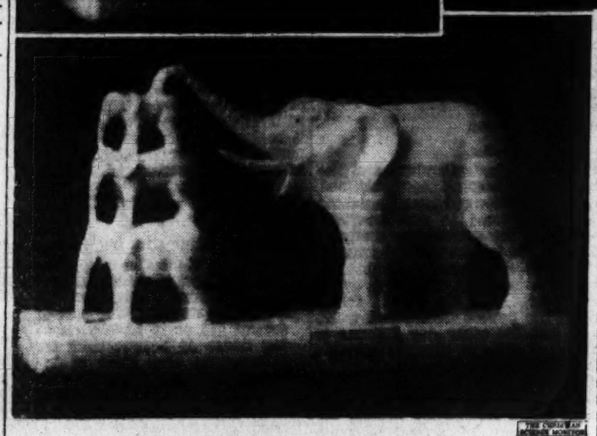

Prize-Winning Soap Sculptures

Upper left: "Boy and Girl," by Fanchon Martinson, Mills College, California, First Prize Advanced Amateur Class.
Upper right: "Singing Gondolier," by Fred Press of Boston, First Prize in Senior Class.
Bottom: "Elephant Pyramid," by Harry F. May, Tacoma, Washington, Third Prize in Advanced Amateur Class.

Statues of Soap Win $2,000 In Prizes at N. Y. Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—One hundred soap sculptors from all parts of the United States won prizes totaling more than $2,000 at the fourteenth annual exhibition held through the co-operation of the National Soap Sculpture Committee and R. H. Macy and Company in the store's toy department yesterday. Contestants ranged from children to those in the "advanced amateur" class, a number of the outstanding entries having been done by school groups.

An appealing portrayal of "Boy and Girl" by Fanchon Martinson, of Mills College, Oakland, Calif., won first prize of $200. The second award went to Fred Press, Boston, for his "Singing Gondolier." A figure of the Christ symbolizing "Goodwill to Man" brought second prize in the advanced amateur class, the winner being Edward J. Anthony of Wyandotte, Mich.

One of the special features of the exhibit is a copy of the first Macy store, founded in 1858 in Sixth Avenue near Fourteenth Street, done by Angelo Di Vincenzo of New York. The Gorham award for the sculpture best adapted to reproduction in bronze was given to Solomon Samuels, Brooklyn, for his "Cat in Modern Manner."

Mr. Di Vincenzo, who is one of the foremost soap sculptors in the country, will give aid to some of the less experienced soap carvers during the week. Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect, and member of the jury of award which selected the winners gave a talk on the educational value of soap sculpture and its possibilities as a medium for artistic expression.

The exhibit will continue through Saturday, Sept. 24.

Of All Things . . . !

Large-Scale Melons

TERRELL, Texas—Five enormous watermelons, the largest weighing 158 founds, now grace the front of Chris Cacas' restaurant. They were raised in the Atlanta, Texas, region. The smallest melon of the five only weighs 101 pounds.

The 158-pounder is to be presented to W. Lee O'Daniel, gubernatorial nominee. Its companion has already been sent to President Roosevelt by Governor James V. Allred.—[From the Terrell, Texas, Daily Tribune.]

Neighborly Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOONE, N. C.—The mountain folk depend on "Tweetsie," a little narrow-gauge railway winding along the coves and crags on a 66-mile route between Boone and Johnson City, Tenn.

The engineer has been on the job 35 years, the conductor 32. They think nothing of stopping the train in front of a mile-high cabin, picking up children and delivering them safely to the home of a relative down the track, while the conductor often shops in town for an isolated housewife or farmer. Then the train stops in front of a farm home for the specific purpose of delivering a spool of thread or a length of wire.

The formal name of this folksy railroad is the Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railway.

Truth in Advertising

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Uncle Sam is a candid salesman. A notation on a batch of 62 musical instruments offered for sale at the Philadelphia Navy Yard informed prospective buyers: "Not in very good condition—would cost more to repair than to replace."

A Police Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Odd requests are made sometimes to policemen, those at headquarters here agree.

The other night a woman telephoned:

"Will you please send a car right away and remove an alligator from my front lawn."

"Repeat that, please, madam, I don't think I understand you," said the astonished police sergeant.

"I said I wanted an alligator removed from my lawn," the woman repeated.

Two dubious patrolmen went out. Sure enough there was an alligator—18 inches long—disporting itself on the lawn in the rain.

Now, police want to know what to do with the reptile.

Eating on the Bridge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Eating one's dinner on Waterloo Bridge doesn't sound a very attractive proposition perhaps. But it is what is a good many people are doing with no small amount of satisfaction at the present time.

To be quite precise these people are eating their dinner on only a part of Waterloo Bridge, a part submerged beneath the restless waters of the Thames for about a century.

For this whimsical indulgence they are indebted to imaginative members of the furniture industry at High Wycombe who have secured elm piles uprooted from the Thames bed during the demolition of old Waterloo Bridge and transformed them into grained tables, sideboards and so forth.

Ready for a Rainy Day

CHICAGO (AP)—Conductors on Chicago's Elevated lines find it a bit tiresome recovering the umbrellas left behind by passengers. There were about 6,800 left on trains last year.

A Change in Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — If Sholem Dedor Dorogoy wanted to change his name to Saul Brown, that wouldn't be news.

But if Saul Brown wanted to change his name to Sholem Fedor Dorogoy—well, that's what happened in Probate Court here.

"I'm an artist and I've seen a famous painting signed 'Brown,'" Mr. Brown said.

"And I've never seen a painting marked 'Dorogoy,'" remarked Judge Samuel O. Bates in granting the petition.

Rare Automata Will Do Tricks For New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 19 (AP)—A museum of creations which perform like living beings will open Oct. 1 in New Orleans' French quarter.

This "Musée Mechanique" is the hobby of a young Georgian, John Henry Hewlett. He has bought about 16,000, of which he believes 600 to be masterpieces. The Musée will contain around 1,000 exhibits, including such things as the Lilliputian coach in which P. T. Barnum's famous Tom Thumb rode behind two tiny ponies.

These tiny automata have come from nearly every quarter. Mr. Hewlett picked up several good ones in Omaha, Neb., and bought 100 pieces in Syracuse, N. Y., to obtain one valuable example. He has been scouring the world for more than 12 years and believes he owns 90 per cent of the acknowledged masterpieces. Some came from a doll's house which was in the Colleen Moore exhibit.

Traced to Greece

He has found the earliest recorded automatas (those representing persons are called androides) was made in 400 B. C. by a Greek named Archytas. It was a pigeon, and, it was said, could fly. An eagle was made by the artisans of Nuremberg, Germany, which, when the Emperor Maximilian approached the City gates, legend says, flew over his head, returned to the gate and there bowed three times in token of submission.

The Musée has six automaton theaters in which waves billow, figures move, and castles, lighthouses, and such abound.

The largest exhibit is an orchestrion 15 feet long and 10 feet high in which 27 musicians play various instruments with accurate motions through the use of 146,000 moving parts. Music is played from three wooden rolls each over six feet long, and studded with thousands of copper nails, a point for each note. The rolls play 24 pieces of music. The orchestra contains drums, horns and bells.

Charming Figures

Among charming figures are three little Japanese ladies, and a "Marguerite at the spinning wheel" which will interest opera goers.

A black-gowned magician is by an unknown maker but came from the collection of Mr. Barnum, who showed it in 1863 in New York. There are Spanish dancers, buglers and banjo pickers.

The automata are not altogether playthings. The basis of many modern inventions can be found in them, notably the sewing machine.

Savings in Gold Seized by U. S.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—An Italian woman and her son awaited word from the Treasury Department Sept. 20 on an appeal for the return of their life savings, two gold bricks valued at $1,250, which were seized by the Government.

A Federal judge ordered the gold bricks belonging to Mrs. Virginia Venturoli and her son, Albert, forfeited because Mrs. Venturoli failed to declare them to Customs officials when she returned from a trip to Italy.

Mrs. Venturoli said she had her money converted into gold bricks so she could take it out of Italy and didn't know she had to declare the gold to the United States Customs.

United States Attorney George L. Brobe described the case as "pitiful." He said the law made Government seizure mandatory but he had forwarded Mrs. Venturoli's appeal to Washington.

The bricks were seized when Mrs. Venturoli sought to convert them into cash at a Federal reserve bank.

Youth Climbs Peak With Dog as 'Eyes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Wash.—Clarence Peddicord of Vancouver this month climbed to the 800-foot pinnacle of towering Beacon rock near here, said to be the second largest monolith in the world.

Mr. Peddicord is blind, but not sightless. Duke, a tall, alert German shepherd, is his "eyes." And it was Duke who faithfully led him up the twisting and dangerous rock path which winds up the sheer face of the rock.

The youth and the dog climbed without companions, met no one on the rock.

'Horse and Buggy Sense': Economy Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While United States political parties polish up adjectives for fall campaigns, the Union League Club of Chicago, Republican in leanings since its Civil War beginnings but nonpartisan in its requirements for membership, is launching a vigorous national drive against New Deal policies in which adjectives are noticeably lacking—in which the New Deal is not once mentioned by name—but which nevertheless promises to give anti-Administration forces some welcome aid.

Last week there came from the press copies of 10 leaflets entitled "Horse and Buggy Sense" which the Club, with a national membership, hopes to see distributed by millions of copies all over the land.

Opposes Spending

The Club has set out to refute the claim that "you can't beat Santa Claus" and is undertaking to convince great masses of voters that it is to their advantage to see government spending reduced, even at an immediate personal sacrifice, and to vote for candidates who take this view.

The leaflets are written in the language of the working man, and if employers of large groups of people who are on the Club's mailing list see fit to order the leaflets in quantities at cost of printing, the Union League Club sponsors of the campaign will feel that their publications are going where they will do the most good.

This is all part of the Club's "America, Wake Up" campaign begun last winter to arouse voters to national issues. The Union League Club here as in New York and Philadelphia, and elsewhere is known as a conservative group, and when it put out its first set of leaflets last winter the flaming red letters on the cover astonished some who thought the Club had thrown over its traditional dignity.

The restatement of Union League fundamentals, which the folder contained, showed, however, that the Club had by no means turned radical. Rather it was attempting to reaffirm its position in defense of the traditional American form of Government with its separation of powers in three branches—its so-called checks and balances.

Tendencies Listed

In this restatement, approved by a vote of 24 to 1 of the Club's members, five "subversive tendencies" which the Club holds to be endangering American Government were listed. While these were given in somewhat abstract form, there was no mistaking of their anti-New Deal slant. The "subversive tendencies" were listed as follows:

1. The use of official power, appointive authority, and public funds to influence the election and official actions of members of Congress in order to make them subservient to the executive will.
2. The extension of bureaucratic Government, centralized in Washington and operating to destroy local authority throughout the land.
3. The building up of class distinctions among our citizens, to the destruction of the basic democratic principle of equal rights and equal opportunities for all.
4. The enactment of legislation dictated by lobbies, blocs, and pressure groups, motivated by, or organized on a basis of, self interest.
5. The infringement, by violence, of the basic laws, by organized groups relying upon official toleration of such lawlessness.

"We oppose these tendencies, and urge all Americans to exert every effort to eliminate them," the statement concluded.

"We heartily commend those members of the National Congress in either of its branches, regardless of party, who oppose such subversive tendencies and uphold the basic principles of our Government. We call upon all citizens, regardless of race, creed or party, to join in active support of such members of the National Congress."

Appeal to Masses

Some 100,000 leaflets containing this restatement, together with addresses of both Democratic and Republican speakers on the subject, were distributed early this year, according to Club headquarters.

Now, with the elections approaching, the club is attempting to carry its message out far beyond its membership and their friends to masses of voters, and to this end the pamphlets were written. Some 30 members of the Club have been toiling over them for the last five months in an effort to make them both sound and simple. Their plan is to send them out one at a time, so that readers will receive them right up to election day.

In most of the literature an economic appeal is stressed. Arguments against the President's "spending for recovery" program are put forth, although the President's name is never mentioned. An equally plain plea is made in behalf of business which the authors of this series hold is held back by excessive taxation and regulation. There is no attempt to apologize for business abuses; the authors insist that what business needs is simply less draining of its profits. Relief for business, they argue, would mean more jobs and prosperity for all.

Reduction in spending with resultant decline in taxation is held out as the great need.

School Bus Safety Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Precautionary measures in an effort to reduce accidents to school busses throughout the State have been inaugurated by the South Carolina State highway Patrol in the form of school bus drivers's schools, periodic inspection of the buses and proper education of the drivers.

The school bus safety program will be intensively enforced this year, according to Capt. George L. Young, supervisor of this phase of highway patrol work, who said that one of the most important factors was choosing competent drivers.

"Through the co-operation of the county superintendents of education, all school bus drivers are required to report at the county seats for a complete inspection of equipment, which includes brakes, steering gear, tires, lights, doors, mirror, horn, windows, power wiper, body attachments, gas tank location and if vented inside or outside, width of aisles, condition of emergency door, seats attached to body or side, combined length of all seats, color and reading on the bus. The recent safety law, enacted by the General Assembly on April 29, 1937, embodied special regulations relative to the foregoing itemized mechanical parts of buses, and also that buses must be painted a substantial orange color and that the reading on the back and sides of the bus shall read: "School Bus. Stop. S. C. Law."

Rules for Students

"Fully aware that the safe operation of school buses is contingent to a great extent upon the students who are riding in them, quite a lot of stress is laid upon this subject. A set of 12 rules and regulations governing the conduct of the students are discussed and copies prepared on heavy cardboard are given to each driver to be displayed in a conspicuout place in the bus, visible to all students."

A showing of safety talking pictures and an appetizing meal for the drivers, furnished by the County Board of Education, usually winds up the meeting.

"In the course of these meetings, many questions arise and are discussed, and usually they are pretty well threshed out before the meeting adjourns, thus benefiting all of the drivers," Captain Young continued.

"Customarily a safety talk at the schools within a week after these meetings does a great deal of good, inasmuch as it acquaints the students with the fact that we know their problem and are trying to do something about it.

School Patrolmen

"School safety patrolmen are selected from among the pupils for each bus, and it is their duty to assist the bus driver with the conduct of the students and also assist him with his driving in heavy traffic areas. They play an important part in assisting little first-grade students across a highway and starting them safely on their way home. No doubt this makes a bus driver feel assured that the child will arrive home safely and, therefore, he can drive away with a clear conscience, knowing he has done his job well.

The highway patrol has been forced to condemn comparatively few school buses as being mechanically unfit for safe transportation of students. In each instance, however, the school board or individual who owns the bus always co-operates to the fullest in either replacing the bus with a new up-to-date safe vehicle or making the necessary recommended repairs on the old one."

The officer issued an appeal for public co-operation with the safety movement, and the highway patrol urges that all motorists always come to a complete stop and remain standing when meeting or passing a school bus either loading or unloading passengers.

Instances where this law has been flagrantly violated have been reported to the highway patrol, Captain Young asserted, but the offenders have, in most cases, been haled into court, tried and fined for their misdemeanor.

'Palace Depression' Built of Junk, So Ingenious It Goes to N. Y. Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 20—A replica of a house which George Daynor built from odds and ends of junk he found on a four-acre swamp and which he has called "Palace Depression" is going to be a feature of New Jersey's exhibit at the New York World's Fair. It is a rambling, minaret-topped building which Mr. Daynor declares "proves that the only real depression is a depression of individual ingenuity."

Announcement here today said that the commission in charge of the State's World Fair exhibit had asked Mr. Daynor to permit a duplicate of his "Palace" to be exhibited at the fair.

Two hundred and fifty thousand persons have seen his house, according to Mr. Daynor, and have "learned that a man with original ideas and two strong hands can lick poverty."

Mr. Daynor was formerly a Klondike miner and said he had lost four fortunes in his lifetime.

"But do you see me on relief?" he asked. "No, indeed. I have fresh, new thoughts, and the energy to make them tangible."

Coming to Vineland five years ago after a two months' hike from Alaska, and with only a few dollars in his pocket, Mr. Daynor bought a small strip of land and set to work. He used abandoned automobile parts, rocks, petrified logs, and parts of scrap metal in building his home.

A fender formed the entrance arch and gnarled strips of wood were fashioned into a primitive lock bolt. Then he built a wishing-well cavern and tables hewed out of cyprus logs cast ashore. He built a "California sunset kitchen," its rough ceiling aglow with colors; a baby's crib gate, and a shell-studded revolving door fashioned from a wagon wheel.

"What makes me most proud," he said, "is the praise architects give my 'Palace.' They say it is perfectly safe, interesting, and unusual. When one has had no construction experience and only dump-yard material to work with, it makes him sort of happy to get such compliments."

Men from every walk of life have visited the "Palace Depsession" and left their testimonials to Mr. Daynor's ingenuity.

"They tell me," he added, "that I prove the possibility for profitable, individual expression even in a mechanized world. That's my great hope."

Oak Trees in U. S.

Oak trees are more numerous in the United States than in Europe.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Social Training as a High School Subject

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

Courtesy and Co-operation Rated High by Students

When It Comes to Work After Graduation, the Girls Of Flower 'Tech' Find Social Training Invaluable

By Grace M. Miller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

When it came to going out and getting a job in the business world Jane declared the most helpful thing she had acquired in high school was the confidence gained from knowing how to meet a superintendent of schools from Japan, a power magnate from Canada, and a New Zealand government official. Social training, in other words, Jane deemed her most valuable asset.

Jane had been out of school two years. She received a questionnaire from her former principal—sent to many of the alumnae—asking what high school courses Jane felt had proved most helpful in her business career. Days went by and Jane hadn't answered the query. Then one afternoon the school principal happened to walk down the aisle of the department store where Jane worked, and Jane stopped her and said:

Her Work
As School Hostess

"Excuse me for not sending an answer to your question, but now I can tell you why I have put it off. There is no course that I can pick out as being particularly helpful in my work, but there are two things, too foolish to put down in writing, which have helped me much.

"One is my work as school hostess. I got the job of assistant buyer in this department from a group of 19 applicants. We were all sitting outside Mr. Smith's office, waiting to be interviewed. When one girl came out trembling, I remembered that as hostess at school I had met that big power magnate from Canada, and the official from New Zealand, and the Superintendent of Schools from Yokohama, Japan. So I decided I could talk to Mr. Smith and I did!

"The second greatest help in my career has been those little lessons Miss Johnson gave us in holding knives and forks, and in making introductions. Some folks here think I must have been to college because I know those things."

Giving Confidence
And Poise

The principal was Miss Sophie Theilgaard, of the Flower Technical High School for Girls, in Chicago.

"Flower" is one of many public high schools that are today mixing social training along with the teaching of "regular" high school subjects. The latter maintain their place, but in addition there are "extra activities" that give young people practice in getting along with others, understanding their viewpoints, thinking for one's self and allowing others the same privilege, giving—as a consequence of all this—confidence and poise.

As an example of how social training can be woven through a big city high school's curriculum, let's look at "Flower."

What did Jane mean by "school hostess"? Each class throughout the school has a hostess—elected for a limited period so that all may have a turn—whose business it is to meet visitors when they enter a classroom. The teacher and the rest of the class work on undisturbed, while the hostess courteously explains what they are doing.

Looking After
Visitors

At Flower Tech, if you are a visitor, you're apt to pass by the mathematics or history class and peek into the domestic science room where the girls are making lemon pies, or into the child-care room, where seniors and tiny two-to-four-year-olds learn many lessons from each other. (Trade courses play a large part at Flower for girls not intending to go to college. For students college-bound, there are full preparatory courses.)

But whether you visit a "shop" or the mathematics class, the hostess treats you with the same fine courtesy an older woman might reflect in showing her garden to distinguished guests.

The correct table manners and ability to make introductions that Jane prized so highly she learned in the Hostess Club, one of the "co-curricular activities" at Flower. The club's aim is to develop the art of being a charming hostess and a gracious guest by participating in social functions at school. The club has a meeting room furnished in the girls' own tastes.

Hostess Club members learn how to make out guest lists—that it's important to group one's friends according to their interests and talents, and to invite people who will get along well together. The ardent "New Dealer," for instance, should not be invited to a small dinner where the guest of honor is one who lays all the country's ills at the New Deal's door. Neither does the smart hostess, these girls know, seat a man who thinks he dislikes dogs next to someone who has a yard full of chows.

Conversation
Pointers

And as to conversation. Omit calamities and gossip about your neighbors, the girls would tell you. People in good society keep their discussions to contemporary affairs.

Luncheons served by the club furnish practice in table etiquette and in receiving guests.

So, too, in the cooking classes, students at Flower learn to be good hostesses. There's a small dining room and reception room to furnish a home setting. "We're allowed to use the best linen and silver and china," explained the "hostess" one day, with a nod toward a corner cupboard and a sparkle in her eyes that betokened an appreciation of beautiful things and a pride in being trusted. Each girl has a chance to serve three meals during a semester—breakfast, lunch, and dinner. They practice welcoming guests and seating them at table.

Perhaps you think that is a lot of time given to things that have nothing to do with the old reliable three R's, or their high school equivalents. But remember the value Jane placed on them after entering the business world.

Practice
In Co-operation

As in many of today's public schools, the student government plan at Flower furnishes practice in co-operation. Flower High School's plan follows a city set-up. There's a mayor, comptroller, clerk, and a city council made up of an alderman from each of the school's 86 divisions (35 or 36 pupils in a division). Each division is handled as a unit with a teacher in charge.

In the council meetings, aldermen make proposals when they see something out of keeping with the school's ideals. Such proposals go back through the aldermen to the different divisions. A teacher stands by to guide in case proposals are too radical.

"Flower City," the students call their school. A pupil-contributor recently wrote in the school paper: "All citizens want to live in a clean city, and since we are all citizens of Flower City, it is up to us to keep it clean. Maybe you are not the one who drops paper in the hall, but you can be one of the rapidly growing many who pick it up."

Getting Along
With People

Working in groups on vocational projects supplies practice in getting along with people, a teacher explained. So, too, does the putting on of assembly programs.

There are four assemblies a day at Flower, to take care of a large enrollment that exceeds seating capacity. Each assembly is in charge of a student chairman, with a student secretary to record the proceedings. The girls conduct the meetings according to parliamentary rules, and with a dignity and poise not surpassed by experienced clubwomen, while the student body gives courteous attention.

One day a week different groups of students present programs in the assemblies. Once such a group portrayed famous pieces of sculpture—much after the manner of the statues you've seen on revolving pedestals at the circus. No teachers were in evidence. The students had complete charge and carried off the program skillfully.

"And there are girls behind the scenes," remarked a teacher looking on from the audience, "working hard to make it all go smoothly. They are just as eager and in earnest as though they had parts in front of the footlights."

Such co-operation seems the rule all through "Flower City," and in similar schools where there is a chance for every student to contribute something through "co-curricular activities." And in such giving each learns to be a responsible citizen and an alert, well-balanced member of society.

Jane, for one, proved how useful such social training is when launching out into the work-a-day-world.

The Hostess Club at the Flower Technical High School for Girls, in Chicago. The Poise and Etiquette Learned Here Help When One Gets Out Into the Business World, the Girls Declare.

Seniors at the Flower Technical High School for Girls, in Chicago, Serving Milk or Orange Juice in the Child-Care Room,—a Part of the Girls' Social Training.

Letting Down Barriers

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker picks up the theme of last week's meeting, and adds an interesting point, the suggestion about illustrated folders and other similar pictorial material.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Illinois

Dear Friends:

I should like to enlarge upon a recent point about writing to our friends in other countries. If you have ever written to a man or girl abroad you must know how earnest and eager they are to know of the things that happen, are invented, or played up in our newspapers and magazines. We can take a most important part in letting down the barriers of understanding and familiarity by keeping them informed. It is well renowned that illustrated pamphlets come to our American homes by the dozen—how many of them would be strange and unusual to our foreign correspondents. For instance, recently, I threw away, carelessly, an illustrated folder about the newest streamlined train, and just the other day I found it the most difficult thing imaginable to try and describe to a German boy, the train which had just taken me to Boston. Yesterday I spent more hours rummaging around for good pictures of a certain news event, which might have escaped the incinerator. So let us use a little imagination and be alert to tell our friends of all the things about us which we take for granted but which they might consider fascinating. It enhances one's "eye for gratitude," and appreciation no end.

(Miss) M. J. G.

♪ ♪ ♪

Not Falling Off

Oregon

Friends of the Round Table:

My most hearty thanks to (Mr.) W. N. C. from Canada for his recent, most splendid letter. I, too, have been well aware of the apathy among some young people along political lines, and was so grateful to see the subject brought before the Youth Round Table in such a pleasing and interesting manner.

We know that success is achieved by patient, persistent, organized effort. Disregard merely makes the problem bigger and more difficult to solve. "Not falling off" is one definition of persistent. So the interest of the youth on national affairs and voting should not fall off, but gather momentum. The motive of course is always to bring out harmony and a higher order of being in human affairs. If such be our desires our cup surely "runneth over."

I should also like to tell of our recently organized "Junior Hospitality Committee." The committee is composed of the younger members of a large branch church, who apart from their regular duties—which are mainly to welcome young people who come to the church—hold informal meetings at the home of the member to whom the idea unfolded. We have a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. As a group outside, we have enjoyed good times together. Our first picnic was held at beautiful Lake Oswego with much gratitude expressed for a pleasant and profitable time.

(Mr.) W. T. L.

♪ ♪ ♪

Plenty of Humor

Oregon

Dear Chairman:

It has been too long a time since I helped swell your mail bag.

A recent trip to British Columbia has given me an insight into neighborliness through knowledge. In other words now that I have met and conversed with the Canadians I feel more neighborly toward them. My opinion of the British sense of humor has been changed considerably. While in Victoria, B. C. the sailors of the H. M. S. York, an English Navy Ship, gave a performance that was exceedingly humorous and lively. In fact I found that the saying, that the British people couldn't see a joke, was not true for the audience, which was almost all British, were in gales of laughter all evening.

A friend who was corresponding with a Round Tabler in Vancouver, B. C., one of the cities I was going to visit on my vacation, gave me the name of this Round Tabler, whom I contacted on my arrival. We had a very interesting chat about Round Table Activities and many other things. I wished that I might some day meet some of the interesting Round Tablers with whom I correspond. Wouldn't it be fun if some day we might all meet and exchange notes verbally after having exchanged so many lovely written notes!

(Miss) H. McC.

♪ ♪ ♪

We Are Your Clearing House

Recently a member of a Monitor study group (and a Round Tabler), wnen calling on us, spoke of a desire on the part of several groups to have a clearing house or headquarters for information and ideas of interest to study groups. Because he was so surprised to find that such a headquarters did not need to be "found" but already existed right here in your Chairman's office, we wish to reiterate this fact. We have in our office a card file of Monitor study clubs and other young people's clubs which include the use of the Monitor. We are passing along letters, questions, and suggestions from one club to another continually, and are glad to do it. In other words we act as a headquarters or clearing house for these groups; and we urge you and your groups to feel free to use us this way.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Job Assurance

Combining Abilities That Eliminate Competitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Morgantown, W. Va.

Are you a college graduate seeking a job? Are you a high school graduate thinking about going to college and wondering whether you will get a job on graduation?

Graduation from college is job insurance only if on graduation you have that combination of studies that fit you for work in a field where the supply of competent workers is inadequate.

Only graduates with general intelligence of a high order, character that is unimpeachable, and aptitude as well as thorough training for specialized jobs, find placement easy in 1938.

Combine secretarial work with a mastery of some business like finance, some profession like law or some science like chemistry and you make yourself eligible for jobs ordinary stenographers cannot fill.

Combine a knowledge of principles of accounting, cost accounting, tax accounting, and public accounting, with a thorough mastery of Spanish and you reduce competition when applying for a position in a large city importing firm where Spanish must be understood by accountants. Combine practical experience in telephone engineering with law, and you add to your chance of placement in the legal department of a telephone company.

Personality, thrift, solid work habits, alertness and integrity are sought for by employers, but they must be accompanied by specific ability to do well something employers must have done.

The graduate in engineering who has also learned one of the building trades, who is used to overalls and forgets he is a college graduate, is not likely to wait long for an employer who will say: "Roll up your sleeves, Bill. Start Monday on that Beckley job," and this goes for some who have a trade and only one or two years of engineering.

Whether you are going to college this fall or were graduated in June, the answer to your question about job prospects is: What can you do? How well can you do it? Have you special qualifications not possessed by the majority? Are you planning to obtain the specialized knowledges and skills needed for employment in addition to the usual cultural and academic subjects? Both are necessary for job assurance.

Harry E. Stone

Back to School

There will be about 22,400,000 boys and girls in attendance at elementary schools this year, according to the Office of Education, Department of the Interior. Approximately 6,750,000 is the estimated high-school enrollment. The universities and colleges will register about 1,350,000 young people. Several million more persons will study in evening, part-time, vocational, and emergency education classes.

Two million youngsters will officially enter first grade for the first time this month, but it's even back-to-school for many of these boys and girls, a large percentage of whom have previously attended nursery school and kindergarten classes.

Record Year for the A. Y. H.

Northfield, Mass.

Monroe Smith, National Director of American Youth Hostels, Inc., has had his cycling supremacy gravely challenged. Monroe has biked several times this summer between Meredith, New Hampshire (where the AYH maintains the Clover Ridge Farm Youth Hostel) and Northfield, Massachusetts, headquarters of this growing movement, in the course of which he has established a record of 7 hours 28 minutes for the 120 miles. But victors cannot rest on their laureis. A tall young upstart from down Minnesota way, a recent addftion to the headquarters staff, has cycled perilously close to Monroe's record, and (let it be but whispered) is in training to shatter it.

This year has been a record one for the American Youth Hostels. At the first hostel established in America, the Richard Schirrmann International Youth Hostel in Northfield, Massachusetts, there have been 2,463 registered overnights since October 1, 1937. Coming from the four corners of the earth as well as the four corners of the United States, they represent a host of occupations. Most numerous are the students and teachers, but there is a thick sprinkling of clerks, stenographers, photographers, engineers and seamen, with here and there a minister, a maid, a dietitian, a doctor.

Record Issue
Of Passes Also

In the United States this year there have been more than 10,000 passes issued, about equally divided between youth and adult passes. There are also organization passes which are issued to groups of 8 or 9 and a leader. This type of pass, for example, made it possible for children from the Dupont Community Center, Philadelphia and the Henry Street Settlement in New York to do the New England loop this summer.

A youth hostel is an inexpensive supervised lodging for youth of all ages traveling under their own steam. Eighty per cent of American hostelers use bicycles. A pass may be had by writing to the AYH National Headquarters, Northfield, Massachusetts, enclosing $1 if you are under 21, $2 if 21 or over. This pass is valid in 190 hostels in eight regions of the United States, and, with the addition of a 25-cent foreign stamp, in 4,000 hostels in 20 countries where 8,000,000 overnights are registered annually.

Better Than
When Entered

Hosteling customs include leaving the hostel in better condition than that in which one found it. After working holidays and week ends, which groups of enthusiastic hostelers set for themselves, the hostel is left scrubbed, screened, freshly painted, or otherwise improved.

Each year delegates from 20 youth hostel associations gather to study ways to simplify international hosteling, to set a common standard for youth hostels the world over. Peace among all nations through the friendly interchange of their youth is the goal of youth hosteling, and peace is the focus of the meetings in session in Zurich, Switzerland. Next year Scotland is to be host, and in 1940 the Federation is planning to meet in the United States as guest of the American Youth Hostels.

Sketches From Young America

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

XIX

The Boys Who Did Not Sing

Have you ever stood before a group of people, music in your soul, fervor in your eye, and given the command, "Sing"—and had nothing happen? Unless you have, you cannot know what a truly saddening experience it is. And if you were to try it several times and each time were met by the same pachyderm silence, you would probably decide, just as Friend-Teacher decided, that something had just got to happen, if it were only leap-frogging over chairs!

They were a class of ninth-grade boys, all of them more or less recently from the fields of peasant Europe, huge, heavy-eyed fellows, who had not yet discovered what it was all about.

An interview with the Principal came next. "You can't make them sing. They never sing. They are heavy in everything."

"What are they interested in?"

"Nothing!"

"But there surely must be something in which they are interested!"

"Well, if there is anything they care about, I suppose it would be their baseball nine. They have won a few games lately and they are feeling pretty good about that. I don't see how that is going to help your music, but we'll cooperate with you in anything you want to try."

A procedure was decided upon, and a return made to the classroom. "I hear you have a baseball team and have been winning some games."—An undercurrent of response.—"I suppose you have a school yell, I'd like to hear it . . . You have none? If you win games without a school yell, what couldn't you do with one! You don't know what a school yell is? O, I'll tell you—"

Then followed a highly technical description of school yells — even samples were submitted! ! ! — In half an hour, a complete plan had been outlined for a school yell competition. Anyone who wished might compete, under an assumed name, of course. A committee of school faculty would choose the best one and the next best one. These two were to be learned and practiced and given a month from that day, — at Friend-Teacher's next visit. In the meantime, there was much interest in her heart, wondering what would happen—

When the day arrived, it was evident that something was going on. The great moment came—the moment for the prize-winning yell. The very lumpiest boy of all, so it seemed, had been chosen leader, and although he exhibited more vigor than grace, he led his forces nobly The building rocked and the windows rattled with the swelling thereof! How highly the performance was commended!

Friend-Teacher then produced a piece of music from her bag and placed it upon the piano—howbeit, she had not reckoned with the resistive powers of the instrument. The top had to be pried up, the keys stuck down, and stuck to each other. Just to "get going" was a "tour de force." The last tuning of the piano dated back to the Dark Ages, seemingly, but it still had rhythmic possibilities! The player soon found herself pounding and singing with a brazen fortissimo.

"Here comes the team, boys,
rise up each man.
We've always won since baseball began!
Ring out the chorus, shout once again
And give a cheer for each of the men, Rah-Rah-Rah!"

(All the time, as she played, there was ringing through her thought a silly little descant, jazzing about above the thumping melody, "If only my art-istic friends could—see me, now now—NOW-NOW! !—)

After a "once through"—"Come on boys, let's go!" the response was all that could be desired; really MORE than could be desired! It was a day of victory, the first of many victories. A few weeks later, the class sang a unison arrangement of Handel's "Largo" with a breadth and smoothness of tone, a clarity of phrasing and an evident joy in the doing of it, that brought a lump to the throat of those who heard them.

But the climax came on the day of Friend-Teacher's last visit for the year. From the first exchange of greetings, it was apparent that something unusual was astir. Although it was the last of June, it seemed like Christmas! The boys were alert, expectant. Then arose their chosen spokesman, and proceeded to make his little speech—not without signs of struggle, however! He explained that they had a surprise for Friend-Teacher, that they had heard the girls across the hall (light treble voices, no less! singing "Lift Thine Eyes" by Mendelssohn. They "liked the piece" and entirely "on their own" had procured the music and learned it.

Now, as their surprise offering, to show their "appreciation, loyalty, and co-operation" (one suspected the influence of the English Department!) they would sing "Lift Thine Eyes"! To hear this composition sung by those callow bass-baritones, was something to make brave hearts tremble—yet—surely—it had never before been sung so sweetly!

Inez Field Damon

Sketch XIX is reprinted by permission from the Music Educators Journal, September, 1938.

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Legion Praised as Safeguard For U. S. Ideals Against 'Isms'

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, addressing an American Legion banquet, labeled Communism and Fascism "two twin horrid, spectral growths of an alien soil and an alien spirit," here last night. Mr. Hoover addressed Commander Daniel J. Doherty's dinner for distinguished guests. He praised the Legion as a safeguard for American ideals and institutions.

"Both Communism and Fascism are the antithesis of American belief in liberty and democracy," he said. "There can be no room in this country for these destructive, anarchic, or despotic cults. Fascism has always grown in the slimy wastes of Communism. Our democratic institutions cannot and will not endure either evil! Our Nation cannot exist half American and half alien in spirit. We are proud of our American form of government. If we want to improve on it, we will do it in our own way and in our own time. It is strictly an American affair, and the quicker the rest of the world learns this, the better."

He called democracy the only form of government that secures the well-being of those who labor for a living.

Movie Charges Denied

An answer to charges that Communism exists in the movie colony was given to officers and members of the Legion, who were Hollywood guests.

Harry M. Warner, President of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., was host to 20,000 Legionnaires at his studio. In a luncheon to officers and distinguished guests he said, in part:

"You may have heard that Communism is rampant in Hollywood and in the motion picture industry. I tell you this industry has no sympathy with Communism, Fascism, Nazism or any 'ism' other than Americanism.

"We collectively and as individual studios are doing much—all we can do in fact—to teach the principles of true democracy to the outside world.

"I defy our accusers to prove that this industry is run by 'isms.'

"Certain bigots representing the malcontents who want to ruin what they cannot rule whisper that Hollywood is run by 'isms.'

"They lie. They lie when they say it. Let them show us the slightest proof of their cheap accusations.

"Here in Hollywood we keep faith with American ideals because, like you, we believe in them, because they have brought peace and happiness to us when nearly all of the rest of the world is miserable and afraid."

$18,000 for Child Aid

The Forty and Eight, American Legion fun organization, turned serious to hear the annual report of Fred G. Fraser, Washington, Chef de Chemin de Fer.

The members were informed that the Forty and Eight had contributed $18,000 to the Legion's Child Welfare Committee.

"Grand Voitures of La Societe have expended thousands of dollars in rendering efficient and capable child welfare service in such a way that the child does not feel that he or she has been made an object of charity," Mr. Fraser said.

In response, National Legion Commander Daniel J. Doherty declared:

"Some of the finest examples of American manhood may be found in La Societe and much praise should be given to you for your splendid humanitarian program."

Project for Slum Clearance Fixed On by U. S. and Honolulu

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Aroused from complacent pride in its reputation as "Pearl of the Pacific," Honolulu has become suddenly aware of intolerable slum conditions.

Nathan Straus, Chairman of the United States Housing Authority; Philip Bourne, Project Adviser for the Housing Authority, and Lewis Mumford, writer and lecturer on architecture and housing, have fired a barrage of condemnation, the reverberations of which made the city's ramshackle dwellings tremble.

Presence of these three here at a time when the Hawaii Housing Authority was seeking Federal approval of a $2,400,000 slum clearance project, has served to spur civic leaders to action.

Mr. Straus, after a tour of inspection, called the city's slums "as bad as you can see anywhere in the world." Subsequent to his observations, the Honolulu City and County Government pledged support to the Hawaii Housing Authority in carrying the slum clearance project to completion; and under the terms of a proposed contract it agrees to furnish all customary municipal services and facilities, such as garbage collection, police and fire protection, water, sewers and roads.

It is mandatory, according to terms of the Housing Act, that for every new housing unit erected, an equivalent substandard unit be demolished. An arrangement to that effect must be signed between the Authority and the City before the program can proceed.

The City and County Government has already pledged $99,000 to assist in construction of low-cost housing units. The Hawaii Housing Authority is now working on a formula by which it will determine what dwellings are substandard.

Negotiations have begun for purchase of a site which Mr. Straus and Mr. Bourne have approved. Purchase of this property, near the industrial center of the city and close to public schools, will be the first step toward making the project a reality.

Interest has been further aroused by a Chamber of Commerce report denouncing the city's housing conditions in the tenement areas. The report, prepared by W. J. Holmes, assistant professor of engineering at the University of Hawaii, says:

"The slums of Honolulu are difficult to equal for dilapidation, squalor, dirt and dangerous lack of adequate sanitation. The reasonable attitude to adopt is that the community is going to enforce a standard for housing humans in the same spirit that it has adopted a minimum standard for purity of milk; that the community is going to outlaw dangerous housing in the same manner that it outlaws tainted meat or impure food."

The report reveals that 3,326 persons are housed in the slum area, comprising 2,006 adult males, 638 adult females and 682 children, living in 741 rooms.

According to estimates submitted by architects, the cost will come to $600 a room. The project is to consist of some 200 units with a total of 800 rooms. These will be rented at a monthly rate of about $4 a room.

Advocating that Honolulu's slum clearance be but an initial step in a broader plan of future development, Mr. Mumford, at a gathering of civic officials, educators and builders, suggested that the city adopt and follow a "master plan" of growth. "My criticism of your present planning," Mr. Mumford said, "is that it does not represent sufficiently the major civic, economic and professional interests and agencies in need of co-ordination, nor does it hold a unified conception of the city as a whole."

South's Troubles Analyzed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Declaring that freight rate discriminations, absentee ownership of property, and an unequal tariff policy are chiefly responsible for the South's economic troubles, Brooks Hays, regional attorney for the Farm Security Administration and Democratic National Committeeman for Arkansas, told members of the Rotary Club at a luncheon here the Nation "must get off the neck of the South" if there is to be any recovery for this area.

Injury suffered by the South, he said, from a disparity in the national income and from an injustice in distribution of wealth threatens the stability of a democratic United States.

He pointed out that "100 years ago constituents of Daniel Webster wrote him that if they could get the 'right' tariff, they could keep the rest of the Nation in debt, and they've done just that."

Ownership of property by outside interests has kept the South out of competition with other sections of the Nation, he declared. Both freight rate discriminations and the policy of forcing the South to buy goods on a tariff-protected market with money earned from sale of cotton on a tariff-free world market have further complicated the South's economic problem, Mr. Hays stressed.

Citing the poverty in certain sections of the South, Mr. Hays said that southern farms, with 17 per cent of the Nation's children, earn only three per cent of the national income and indicated that "the richest southern state is poorer than the poorest state in any other section of the United States."

"There is no justification for the South having a per capita income only one-half that of New England," he said.

Indicating that the South will "do well" to recognize "its own deficiencies," Mr. Hays said the readjustment of policies to relieve the South will be a dual affair between the Federal Government and the South.

In his address, he recommended, in addition to revised national policies, that the policy of lending aid to qualified farm tenants be continued. The expansion of soil conservation work to reduce the loss in wealth from soil erosion, and the development of industry to utilize farm products and absorb labor not needed on farms are also badly needed reforms, the FSA attorney declared.

Three Britons Study On Wisconsin Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Three students from England are here to study at the University of Wisconsin on a Commonwealth Fund scholarship.

Graham H. Benham, University College, London, will study and do research work in biochemistry under Prof. Edwin B. Hart. Herbert B. Parry, Queens College, University of Cambridge, will study veterinary science, and James A. E. Smart, Emmanuel College, University of Cambridge, will enroll in the Graduate School of English Literature.

The Commonwealth Fund was established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen B. Harkness. Its activities have largely been confined in the fields of education and physical health—including rural hospitals. The Fund also makes small grants in the field of legal research and occasional grants for philanthropic and social welfare purposes.

VFW Leader Asks Jobs for Veterans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eugene I. Van Antwerp of Detroit, Commander-in-Chief of Veterans of Foreign Wars, asked President Roosevelt Sept. 19 to support the organization's objective of jobs for all employable veterans and pensions for all unemployables.

With a group of VFW officials, Mr. Antwerp called at the White House to present a written outline of the organization's policies and aims. Among those accompanying him was Adjutant General R. B. Handy, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo.

Among recommendations presented were Government control of munitions and taxing the profit out of war.

New York Air Bases Shifting; Soviet Pushes Civil Air Lines

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the nearest corner of Newark Airport as one approaches it on the highway from the Holland Tunnel stands a low two-story concrete building built about three years ago by the city of Newark as a passenger terminal. It should be the busiest air terminal building in the world, for it is on the world's busiest airport.

Yet for these three years the terminal building has stood lonely and neglected by the four transcontinental air lines that base at the field. Its only occupants are the administrator of the airport and the Federal airways traffic control staff which operate the radio control tower for the commercial air lines.

It seems now that the terminal building may continue to be a deserted "white elephant," for the major air lines announced, one after the other last week, that when New York City's new $23,000,000 airport at North Beach was finished they would base their terminals there.

No contracts have been signed between the city of New York and the air lines though all are known to be negotiating for space at North Beach.

International Airport

The North Beach field is expected to be ready by April 30, 1939, when the 1939 New York World's Fair opens. One of the lessees at North Beach will be Pan American Airways for its transatlantic terminal and hangarage for its flying boats. Many of the foreign transoceanic companies will base there. Thus North Beach will become an international airport for the transfer of passengers from the ocean services to the transcontinental air lines and vice versa.

The beginning of the shift from Newark as a large-scale commercial airport began several years ago when New York's Mayor La Guardia returning from the West one day by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., calmly sat in the plane when it reached Newark, demanded to be flown to New York, the destination on his ticket. The airlines themselves seem to have had the feeling that Newark was too far from the Metropolis to be destined for a great future. When Newark's new building was finished the air lines calmly stood pat. The connecting limousines which bring air passengers back and forth from New York sail right by it. Even TWA which bases right alongside the building refused to use it. The other three companies remained aloof on the other side of the field.

Hungry Tourists

Other things are lacking at Newark from a passenger's point of view. Up until about a year ago there was not even a convenient restaurant on the field. The nearest one was within taxiing distance on the road into New York. Then American Airlines installed a counter restaurant for its patrons. The terminal building necessarily has had no restaurant because no cautious restauranteur would risk it without the flow of traffic that makes the business pay.

On the point of Newark's distance from New York City, even by way of the Pulaski Skyway and Holland Tunnel, the ground time is 45 minutes to and from Manhattan. New York up until recently could have done no better with its Floyd Bennett Field because the running time into downtown Manhattan is about the same from there. American Airlines tried to lead the parade into New York by scheduling one of its Boston services in each direction into Floyd Bennett. Since then the completion of the Triborough Bridge and the Grand Central Parkway have brought North Beach within 20 minutes road time from New York.

* * *

Russia's Air Lines

Although the demands of the Army come first, in Soviet Russia as in other great military states of Europe, civil aviation is a well-favored stepchild. The new Russian aircraft factories devote most of their attention adding to what the Soviet Government claims is the greatest military air fleet in the world. But the leftovers, so to speak, are sufficient to develop a very extensive network of civil air lines.

The progress of Soviet civil aviation in the four years ending December, 1937, is revealed in figures assembled by V. S. Molokov, Director of Moscow's Civil Aviation Administration. The Soviet State's civil air liners flew a total distance of 63,225,000 kilometers during 1937, more than five times the 11,914,000 kilometers flown in 1933. They carried 331,862 passengers in 1937, as compared with 54,544 in 1933. They carried 9,406 tons of mail, as compared with 2,034 in 1933, and 38,048 tons of freight, as compared with 1,528 tons. The volume of air-borne freight in Russia during 1937, according to Mr. Molokov, constituted a world record, surpassing that of the United States.

During the summer of 1938, Soviet main air lines were extended to a total distance of 41,000 miles, while local air lines covered an additional 24,900 miles.

Moscow has conducted for several years a systematic educational campaign to make Soviet young people air-minded, and the campaign has been markedly successful. It is estimated that at least 250,000 young people are taking aviation courses at present, many of them using gliders for training. Two years ago the Government announced its intention to train 150,000 pilots.

* * *

A three-day fiesta will launch the "Conquistadores del Cielo" (Conquerors of the Sky) a national honorary society, on Sept. 16, 17, and 18, near Santa Fe, N. M., in cooperation with Gov. Clyde Tingley of New Mexico and Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. The society, an outgrowth of a ranch party sponsored by TWA on the opening of its San Francisco service last fall, is roughly comparable to the honorary appointments in the Texas Rangers or being made a Kentucky "Colonel."

* * *

Construction work has been started on Calgary, Alberta's new $119,000 airport which will be on the Trans-Canada Air Lines feeder route from Edmonton to Lethbridge, Alberta. The field will have two runways 4,000 feet long and 500 feet wide.

Newsboy Advancing Job by Job Wins University Scholarship

KENT, Ohio—Who says the days of the independent, one-man newspaper are over? Just about a year ago young Charles Woodhouse, student in Kent High School and himself a paper carrier, founded Carrier's Life, a weekly newspaper for newsboys. Proprietor, reporter, mimeographer, proof-reader, and distributor of the journal, Charles can now boast of 32 paid subscriptions from newsboys of Kent, Ravenna, and Wooster. Besides, he has worked up a business of mimeographing small newspapers for other ambitious boys in nearby towns.

He has held regular jobs to help pay his living expenses ever since he was 12. When the was 15, he carried a route for the Kent Courier-Tribune and after peddling his papers returned to the office each day to work in the mailing department. A year later he was made circulation manager's assistant.

At 16, Charles was left an orphan, but by this time he had learned how to combine work with education, and he was not obliged to leave school. Making his home with his grandmother, he saved enough last year, after buying his own clothes, to finance a trip to Boston, to visit the plant of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Working at regular jobs has not kept him from making excellent school records. On the strength of his achievements in high school, he was recently elected to the National Honor Society and given a four-year scholarship to Kent State University.

He is going to study business administration, and he will enter with quite a bit of business experience. One of his jobs on the Kent Courier-Tribune is to write sales letters to former subscribers. He keeps records of his letters and checks carefully to see which appeals bring results. He makes a hobby of gathering collection letters of various publications.

He has also made studies of successful practices in the job of carrying newspapers. Interviewing 60 newspaper boys last Christmas, he found that 13 of the group received no presents from their subscribers, but that the remainder got $185 in cash. From his knowledge of the methods of the different boys, he drew the conclusion that courtesy pays rewards, and that a little extra service brings in extra business.

'Spank Parents' Held Crime Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Spankings for parents?

Acting Governor Charles E. Loizeaux believes that "in many cases parents and not children should be punished."

He made the statement Sept. 16 during a meeting of New Jersey's Juvenile Delinquency Commission, seeking the cause of children's misbehaviors.

"Parents should make children do something constructive," he said. "Discipline should be in the home instead of in correctional institutions."

Mayor Benjamin F. Turner of Passaic, a member of the Commission, said that during the past year 700 juveniles had been taken before the City's Special Service Bureau, but only two were sent to institutions.

William J. Ellis of the State Institutions Department, declared that in late years there has been a different attitude between children and the police—one of co-operation. Through the work of the commission, he said, fewer children will be sent to institutions and youth will be better able to accept its responsibility to society.

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The Home Forum

My Memory Evokes Sunflowers

THE gay cover of a seedsman's catalogue has set my thought trailing among sunflowers. On it they are depicted in lush magnificence, evoking memories of a border at the end of a faraway garden where sunflowers bloom each summer—short perennials, tawny to palest yellow, wealthy masses of color in the clusters of the double variety; and behind these a row of giant annuals, flaunting their brilliant heads high above the hedge.

How the bigness and beauty of the common annuals, with their brown velvety circles surrounded by gold whorls, excited my wonder and admiration as a child! Ever since I first noticed them, they have occupied a place apart in my affections.

They are favorites with the owner of the garden, too. She has a painting of them paneled for her sitting-room overmantel, so that their opulent grace and color cheer her all the year round. By firelight, in winter dusk, the picture looks its best. Then the rayed disks of the sunflowers seem to be alive—dark centers lapped by yellow flames. Nobody now knows who painted them. The canvas was found in the attic, face to the wall, among a medley of family relics. Cleaned and restored, it was sufficiently admired to be given pride of place above the hearth.

* * *

I RECALL IT tenderly, because it was the first of several pictures to be associated in my thought with that flowering garden border. I became acquainted, many years later, with the others. Famous pictures they are, widely contrasted in their individual glories.

Among paintings at a loan exhibition of Old Masters, Van Dyck's "Self-Portrait With a Sunflower" stood out for me with special emphasis. In mannered allegory, wittily composed, Sir Anthony shows himself handsome and sophisticated, a hint of mockery in his eyes, his left hand displaying the gold chain of honor given to him by Charles the First, while his right hand points to a superb sunflower. Proverbially turning its face to the sun, it is the emblem of the court painter's dependence on royal patronage.

Last of Van Dyck's self-portraits, the picture was painted in his London studio at Blackfriars, during the heyday of his success, when he was the most fashionable portraitist in England. Perhaps he was a trifle weary of the sunshine of kingly favor.

* * *

HOW FREQUENTLY THE royal barge plied between Westminster and Blackfriars, during the years from 1635 to 1640! How often he visited the palace at Whitehall! In his official position of Principal Painter in Ordinary to their Majesties, he was required to produce thirty-six portraits of Charles, twenty-five of Queen Henrietta Maria and numerous pictures of their children—many of the best known works of his distinguished and elegant art. Yet, surely, despite his aristocratic predilection, the great Flemish painter must sometimes have longed for a freer range of subjects, for a harder-won success.

Be that as it may, his pictured sunflower is a splendid thing, a bloom to win a prize at a flower-show. With its bravery of gold and brown and rich growth of green, it is as dignified, cultured and decorative as the portrayal of himself by its side. A noble sunflower that, once properly seen, can never be forgotten.

* * *

THE MODERN GERMAN painter, Emil Nolde, deals lovingly with sunflowers. I think particularly of an exquisite watercolor in a London collection. The yellow of the sunflowers is softened by the company of a scarlet dahlia. They are etherealized, given a delicate, transient loveliness. Sensitively they follow the sun, while the wind seems gently to stir their petals.

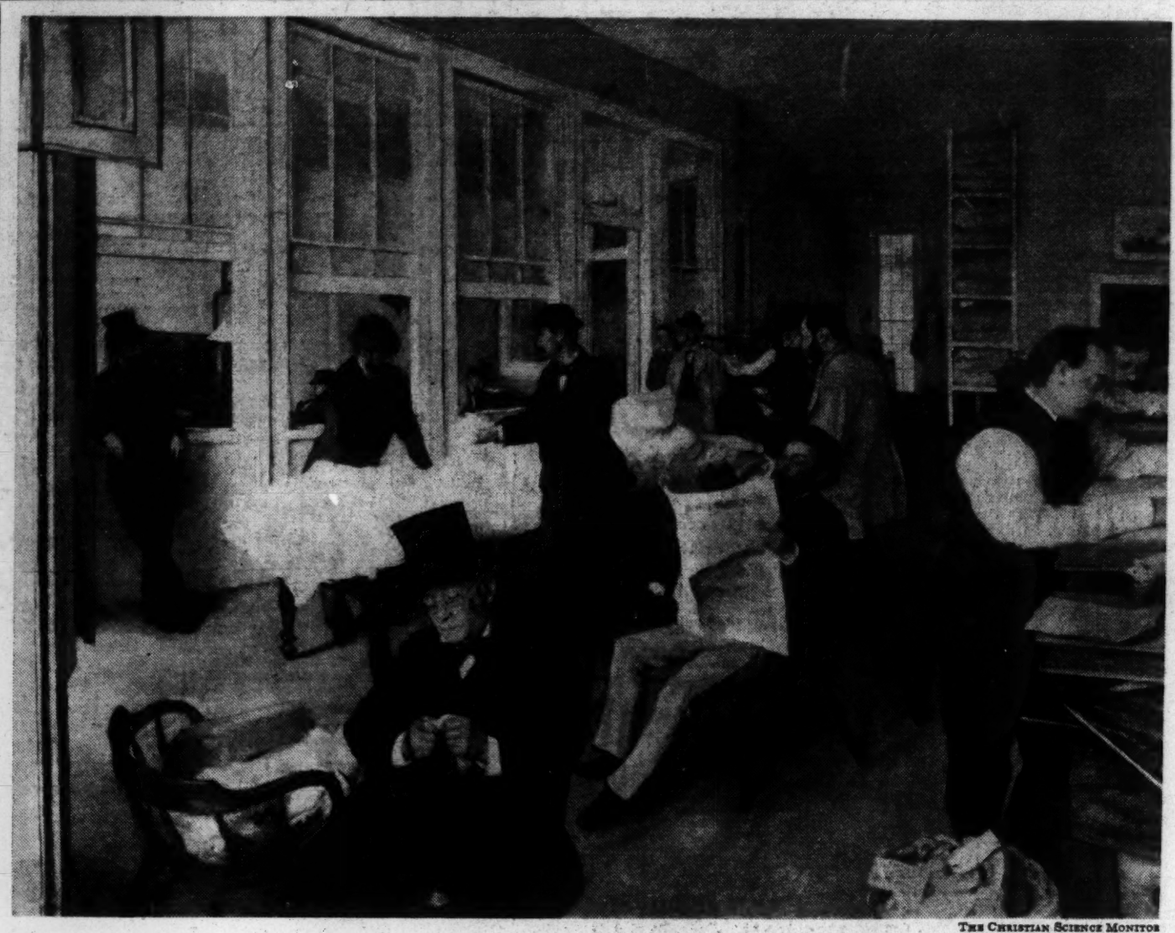
But what remembered contrasts these pictures present to the fiery glory of that deeply affecting masterpiece—or rather masterpieces, for several of the versions are known to me—the Sunflowers of Vincent van Gogh!

In lavish streams, terms of praise and appreciation have been well-nigh exhausted over his marvelous paintings of these flowers. Only expressions of gratitude for their ardent testimonies of living beauty apparently remain to be said. Van Gogh's paramount desire was to paint honestly. He wanted his work to exhilarate others, to lift them above sordid shadows. His vision and genius enabling him to paint vibrations of color, unsurpassed in brilliant veracity, his sunflowers radiate joy.

* * *

As I DROP the catalogue, which came with my morning's mail, into the wastepaper basket—useless to glance beyond its bright cover, since I have no garden—I am thinking with happiness of Vincent's painting in the Munich Gallery and of the one in the Tate Gallery in London. Common sunflowers in an earthenware jar, transmuted by his art of perfectly balanced design and intense understanding of color, into national treasures of world-wide renown.

K. J. M.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LE BUREAU DE COTON À NEW ORLÉANS: *A Painting by Degas in the Museum of Pau, France*

IN HIS day, Degas was generally known as a painter of dancers. Only a few intimate acquaintances knew him as a fine portrait painter, an etcher and a sculptor, too. Although in many respects he kept pace with his time, he never became an Impressionist. Above all, he was a draughtsman. Ingres was his ideal, although Degas never was a pupil of that great master, a thing which he regretted all his life.

During his travels in Italy in 1856, Mantegna and Ghirlandajo strengthened Degas' leanings toward precision. At that time his desire was to become a historical painter; but his success in this line was only moderate, his work being academic and cold. His portraits were better. He copied the old masters in the Louvre, and the modern trend of art made no impression upon him; indeed, he showed some dislike of what was revolutionary. Later, under the influence of Manet, he freed himself from academical and historical work.

A remarkable painting of his, which contains several portraits, is "Le Bureau de Coton à New Orléans," now in the museum at Pau. It was made in 1873 when he was staying with his younger brothers, René and Achille, who were prosperous cotton merchants in New Orleans. On impulse, Degas sailed with René when the latter was returning from a business visit to Paris. Degas greatly enjoyed this visit to his brothers in the States. He painted several portraits there besides the "Bureau de Coton" which shows the busy, yet quiet, office of a great merchant. The old gentleman in the top hat is M. Musson, René's father-in-law. René himself is shown reading a newspaper. To the left is Achille, displaying a sample of cotton to a customer, while another is looking on from the window.

The picture has little color. The walls are rather a light green, against which the white of the cotton and the black of the men's clothes contrast well. There is a fine suggestion of space in this well-considered composition. Degas' businesslike character, his clever drawing, and his fine sense of color show to advantage in this excellent subject.

Autumn Woodlands

THE woodlands burn a mellow glow
of crimson, burnished gold and brown;
a haze hangs thin in the air below
the hill, where bright leaves loiter down
in flakes of fire. There windfall apples
polka-dot the rustling surf
of painted leaves, and the rimy turf
is silver-gilt where the sunlight dapples.

—MARY FERRELL DICKINSON, in *Trails*

First Frost

MIDAS has been here:
Our green chinaberry trees
Are pure gold today!

H. J. L.

A Book for the King of England

TRUE it was that I, sir John Froissart, as at that time treasurer and canon of Chimay in the earldom of Hainault, in the diocese of Liège, had great affection to go and see the realm of England, when I had been in Abbéville and saw that truce was taken between the realms of England and France and other countries to them conjoined and their adherents, to endure four years by sea and by land. Many reasons moved me to make that voyage: one was because in my youth I had been brought up in the court of the noble king Edward the third and of queen Philippa his wife, and among their children and other barons of England that as then were alive, in whom I found all nobleness, honour, largess and courtesy. . . .

And I had engrossed in a fair book well enlumined all the matters of amours and moralities that in four and twenty years before I had made and compiled, which greatly quickened my desire to go into England to see king Richard, who was son to the noble prince of Wales and of Acquitaine, . . .

For these causes and other I had great desire to go into England to see the king and his uncles. Also I had this said fair book well covered with velvet garnished with clasps of silver and gilt, thereof to make a present to the king at my first coming to his presence. I had such desire to go this voyage, that the pain and travail grieved me nothing. Thus provided of horses and other necessaries, I passed the sea at Calais and came to Dover the twelfth day of the month of July. When I came there, I found no man of my knowledge, it was so long sith I had been in England, and the houses were all newly changed, and young children were become men, and the women knew me not, nor I them. . . . Then I thought to go to the lord Thomas Percy, great seneschal of England, who was there with the king; so I acquainted me with him and I found him right honourable and gracious, and he offered to present me and my letters to the king, whereof I was right joyful, for it behoved me to have some means to bring me to the presence of such a prince as the king of England was. . . .

And the lord Thomas Percy and sir Richard Stury shewed my business to the king. Then the king desired to see my book that I had brought for him; so he saw it in his chamber, for I had laid it there ready on his bed. When the king opened it, it pleased him well, for it was fair enlumined and written, and covered with crimson velvet, with ten buttons of silver and gilt, and roses of gold in the midst, with two great clasps gilt, richly wrought.—From "The Chronicles of Froissart," translated by JOHN BOURCHIER, LORD BERNERS, edited by G. C. MACAULAY.

As the Creoles Speak

FOR a reason that I cannot explain, the French language in the French-Colonial settlements in America containing a Negro population divided itself into two branches, French and Creole. This is true of Louisiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Haiti. I think it is strange, because nothing like it happened with the Spanish language. Creole is an Africanized French, but it must not be thought of as a mere dialect. The French-speaking person cannot understand Creole, excepting a few words, until he learns it. It is a distinct, grammatically constructed, graphic, and very expressive language. . . .

I elicited from the group, that, possibly, less than a half-million Haitians knew and used French in addition to Creole, while more than two million knew and used only Creole; that the children of the masses studied French for a few years in school, but it never became their everyday language. I expressed as strongly as I could my belief that, while French should be retained as the language of literature and culture, Creole should be made the common written and printed tongue; that it be used in much the same way that Papiamento is used in Curaçao. I emphatically declared to my listeners that books and newspapers made available to the masses through Creole would be a greater power for liberating and raising up the Haitian people than any other I could think of. My suggestion was politely received, but aroused no enthusiasm. For the educated Haitians are exceedingly proud of their French traditions and of the fact that French is their tongue.—From "Along This Way," by JAMES WELDON JOHNSON. (New York: Viking.)

"A foretaste of heaven"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS rather interesting to note that John thus describes the vision of spiritual creation which came to him on the isle of Patmos: "The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass; and he sent and signified it by his angel unto his servant John." John "bare record of the word of God, and of the testimony of Jesus Christ" (Revelation 1:1, 2), and shared with the world his insight into the realm of Spirit.

It is helpful to remember that in the first four verses of the twenty-first chapter, when John testified that he saw a "new heaven," he also saw "a new earth." This "new Jerusalem" came down "from God," and the voice "out of heaven" proclaimed, "The tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people." Then follows this lovely promise: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

This assurance that "the tabernacle of God is with men," and that there shall be a cessation of sorrow, death, crying, and pain, brings paradise very close to the world today. In times past we may have thought of heaven as a place ultimately to be attained, a place replete with golden streets and gates of pearl, a place of magnificence and marvel, of eternal bliss and rest, but entirely separate from our present experience.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 100): "Pure humanity, friendship, home, the interchange of love, bring to earth a foretaste of heaven. They unite terrestrial and celestial joys, and crown them with blessings infinite." Many students of Christian Science have indeed found "a new earth" through their study and application of this practical religion. Living conditions have been improved, business has prospered, health has been restored, sin annihilated. Talents have been uncovered and put to use, and peace and prosperity have been experienced where heretofore lives had been drab, meager, or ignoble. Through the exercise of those pure qualities which "bring to earth a foretaste of heaven," one may indeed find "terrestrial and celestial joys" united and crowned with infinite blessings.

A trained nurse received a copy of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. She read it with interest because she enjoyed good reading, and found this book to be what she considered a fine piece of literature. After some weeks had elapsed, much to her amazement she found herself healed of a disease which was supposed to be inherited, and for which she had been told there was no permanent cure from a medical standpoint. She had indeed found "a new earth," and a foretaste of that heaven which cannot be touched or tainted by error. Her joy was so great that she took up the study of Christian Science in earnest, and throughout the years she has enjoyed constant progress and a lessening of fears, and this has resulted in an increased realization of harmony in every phase of living.

Many people now accept the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, p. 291), "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal." This agrees with Jesus' statement that "the kingdom of God is within you." If we accept this statement of the Master, we shall see and prove the nearness of God, for we shall discover that man, in His image and likeness, normally and naturally reflects the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5). Then shall we be able to speak with authority to the insidious arguments of evil, which would becloud true vision.

It may be easier to acknowledge that the kingdom of heaven is within, that it is a state of righteousness or right thinking, if we consider briefly some of the opposite states of thought which produce what is termed "hell." One who, in human belief, has allowed himself, willingly or weakly, to attempt to harm another, has he not made his own torment by so doing? And does he not experience a sweet sense of satisfying, healing peace, if he makes amends as far as possible, and corrects the evil done?

Mrs. Eddy's definition of "heaven" is encouraging, and makes this tranquil state of mind available to all (Science and Health, p. 587): "Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." The only hell, and that unreal, is induced by intentional wrongdoing, fear, remorse, greed, or the mistaken belief that there is pleasure in sin. These must be forsaken, and thus proved unreal—no part of man's true consciousness. It is both unnecessary and unwise to suffer for another's sin, and we help most to uplift another by setting him an example of Christlike living.

Every student of Christian Science rejoices in some measure of progress, although he may feel that he is yet distant from the demonstration of the ideal which is his goal. To live each day realizing that heaven is within and at hand enhances daily deeds and makes them radiant with the love that is life. Godliness is essential to life, for without it life would be valueless. Just as the world without the beauty, color, and grace of flowers and birds would be barren, so would life be vain without those Godlike qualities of tranquillity, joy, and loving-kindness. These unselfed qualities, made manifest in daily living, show that one is being governed "by divine Principle." They are richly remunerative, for "they unite terrestrial and celestial joys, and crown them with blessings infinite."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Un avant-goût du ciel"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL EST intéressant d'observer les termes dans lesquels Jean décrit la vision de la création spirituelle qu'il eut dans l'île de Patmos: "Révélation de Jésus-Christ, que Dieu lui a accordée pour montrer à ses serviteurs ce qui doit bientôt arriver: il l'a fait connaître en envoyant son ange à Jean son serviteur." Jean annonce "la Parole de Dieu et le témoignage de Jésus-Christ" (Apocalypse 1:1, 2) et partage avec le monde sa profonde perception des choses de l'Esprit.

Ce qui nous aidera, c'est de nous souvenir que lorsque Jean atteste — aux premiers versets du chapitre vingt et un — qu'il vit "un ciel nouveau," il vit également "une terre nouvelle." Cette "Jérusalem nouvelle" descendait "d'auprès de Dieu," et la voix "qui venait du trône" proclamait ceci: "Voici le Tabernacle de Dieu au milieu des hommes! Il habitera avec eux, et ils seront son peuple." Nous trouvons ensuite cette belle promesse: "Il essuiera toute larme de leurs yeux; la mort ne sera plus, et il n'y aura plus ni deuil, ni cri, ni souffrance; car les premières choses auront disparu."

L'assurance que "le Tabernacle de Dieu" est "au milieu des hommes" et que le deuil, la mort, les cris, les souffrances doivent cesser, met le paradis tout près du monde où nous sommes. Autrefois nous avons peut-être pensé que le ciel était un lieu où nous finirions par arriver, une place où les rues sont en or et les portes formées de perles, un endroit magnifique et merveilleux où nous goûterions la félicité et le repos éternels, mais entièrement séparé de nos circonstances présentes.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 100): "Une humanité pure, l'amitié, le foyer, l'amour réciproque, apportent à la terre un avant-goût du ciel. Ils unissent les joies terrestres aux joies célestes et les couronnent de bénédictions infinies." Parmi ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup ont vraiment trouvé "une terre nouvelle" par l'étude et l'application de cette religion pratique. Leur genre de vie s'est amélioré, leur situation est devenue prospère, leur santé s'est rétablie, le péché a été détruit. On a découvert et mis en usage des talents cachés; là où l'existence avait été terne, mesquine ou ignoble, on a connu la paix et la prospérité. En exerçant les pures qualités qui "apportent à la terre un avant-goût du ciel," on peut vraiment voir s'unir les "joies terrestres aux joies célestes," que couronnent des bénédictions infinies.

Une certaine garde-malade reçut un exemplaire du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy. Comme elle aimait les bonnes lectures, elle lut ce livre avec intérêt, trouvant qu'au point de vue littéraire, c'était une belle œuvre. Quelques semaines plus tard, à son grand étonnement, elle constata qu'elle était guérie d'un mal censément héréditaire, pour lequel on lui avait dit que la médecine n'offrait pas de cure permanente. Elle avait vraiment trouvé "une terre nouvelle" et un avant-goût des cieux que l'erreur ne peut toucher ou flétrir. Sa joie fut si grande qu'elle entreprit sérieusement l'étude de la Science Chrétienne; au cours des années, ses progrès ont été constants, ses craintes ont diminué et il en est résulté dans tous les domaines une réalisation croissante de l'harmonie.

A l'heure actuelle, bien des gens acceptent la vérité de ce que déclare Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 291): "Le ciel n'est pas un lieu, mais un état divin de l'Entendement dans lequel toutes les manifestations de l'Entendement sont harmonieuses et immortelles." Ceci s'accorde avec cette parole de Jésus: "Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous!" Si nous acceptons cet énoncé du Maître nous pourrons voir et prouver la proximité de Dieu; nous découvrirons en effet que l'homme créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance divines reflète d'une manière normale et naturelle l'Entendement "qui était aussi dans le Christ Jésus" (Philippiens 2:5, version anglaise). Alors nous serons capables de parler avec autorité aux insidieux arguments du mal, qui cherchent à troubler la vision véritable.

Peut-être reconnaîtra-t-on plus facilement que le royaume des cieux est au dedans, que c'est un état de justice ou de penser juste, si l'on jette d'abord un rapide coup d'œil sur certains états de pensée qui produisent ce qu'on nomme "l'enfer." Le mortel qui selon la croyance humaine s'est permis, soit intentionnellement soit par faiblesse, de vouloir nuire à son prochain, ne s'est-il pas voué aux tourments? Mais si dans la mesure du possible il fait réparation, s'il redresse les torts qu'il a eus, ne goûtera-t-il pas la douceur d'une paix qui satisfait et guérit?

Mrs. Eddy donne du "ciel" une définition encourageante, qui montre que ce paisible état d'esprit est accessible à tous (*Science et Santé*, p. 587): "Harmonie; le règne de l'Esprit; gouvernement du Principe divin; spiritualité; félicité; l'atmosphère de l'Ame." Le seul enfer — irréel, à la vérité — est celui que causent le mal commis à dessein, la crainte, les remords, l'avidité ou la fausse croyance au plaisir dans le péché. Ces erreurs doivent être abandonnées, ce qui prouvera qu'elles sont irréelles, n'étant pas incluses dans la vraie conscience de l'homme. Souffrir pour les péchés d'autrui n'est ni nécessaire ni sage, et c'est par l'exemple d'une vie chrétienne que nous contribuons le mieux au relèvement de notre prochain.

Tous ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne ont la joie de progresser dans une certaine mesure, même s'ils trouvent qu'ils sont encore loin de démontrer l'idéal auquel ils tendent. Vivre de jour en jour avec la conviction que le ciel est au dedans, qu'il est proche, cela relève les occupations quotidiennes et donne à nos actes le rayonnement de l'amour qui est vie. Se conformer aux lois divines est essentiel à la vie, car une vie privée du divin n'aurait aucune valeur. Sans la beauté, la couleur, la grâce des plantes et des oiseaux, la terre aurait un aspect bien morne; de même, la vie serait aride sans les qualités dont la source est en Dieu — le calme, la joie, la bienveillance. Lorsqu'elles se manifestent dans la vie journalière, ces qualités désintéressées montrent qu'on est gouverné par le Principe divin. Elles nous récompensent richement, car elles "unissent les joies terrestres aux joies célestes et les couronnent de bénédictions infinies."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Just On the Edge Of Pasadena

THE passion for browsing among old books and manuscripts and famous letters is widespread, as is attested by the fact that five hundred browsers a day, on the average, make their way to the Henry E. Huntington Library at San Marino, on the edge of Pasadena. There is a famous art gallery here too, with the *Blue Boy* and *Pinkie* as prime attractions, and a two-hundred-acre estate with every conceivable kind of garden and botanical collection. . . .

Mr. Huntington's outstanding passion was for books and these are housed in a vast separate building across the lawn from his home. As a youth he was once forced to sell the library he had started to assemble and this fact is said to have stirred him to the determination to replace it and build it up to greatness. The last twenty years of his life . . . were largely spent in the devoted and intelligent pursuit of this hobby. He understood books and loved them for their own sake yet he was always the collector. . . . It is well known that books have a surer and more lasting value than bonds, and although Mr Huntington paid prices that shocked other collectors on both sides of the Atlantic, the astuteness of his purchases cannot be questioned today. He thought fifty thousand dollars cheap for a Gutenburg Bible, and it *was* cheap, though it may have seemed to others fantastic when he bought it.—From "Golden Tapestry of California," by SYDNEY A. CLARK. (New York: McBride.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1938

Wharfage Fees At Boston Hit In File Briefs

Rates routing commerce, local authorities hold in complaints filed with U. S. Maritime Board.

Wharfage charges at the Port of Boston which are credited by shipping men with driving commerce away from this Port because of their lack of uniformity, were today scored heavily by the Boston Port Authority, the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, and the Boston Coffee Brokers' Association, in briefs filed with the United States Maritime Commission at Washington.

Complaint was brought to the Commission several months ago by the Port Authority and other groups, which resulted in lengthy hearings by examiners of the Commission. Charles B. Gray, presiding, issued his report, upholding a majority of the contentions of the complainants. Briefs are now being filed and the next step is oral argument before the Commission, after which a decision will be handed down.

Exceptions Taken

Exceptions are taken to parts of the examiner's report, chiefly his failure to find that the wharfage practices of all respondents at the Port of Boston are unjust and unreasonable; that there is no requirement under the Shipping Act of 1916 as amended, that terminal operators shall even publish their charges, much less that they must make distribution of tariffs; his failure to find that the respondents be required to establish by proper tariff publication and observe and enforce just and reasonable practices; failure to find that such reasonable practices should not be permitted to be changed except on reasonable notice to the public and failure to find that wharfage practices operate to detriment of the commerce of the United States.

The Port Authority asks a uniform flat wharfage rate in lieu of the present Howard Tariff Scale. Walter W. McCoubrey, Commerce Assistant of the Port Authority, declares in his brief that the examiner is in error in concluding that there is no requirement in the Shipping Act that terminal operators publish their charges. Section 21 confers such authority on the Maritime Commission according to Mr. McCoubrey, by stating "that the Board may require any common carrier by water or other person subject to this Act . . . to file . . . any periodical rate. . . ."

"Indefensible Failure"

Terminal operators at Boston are public utilities, declares Mr. McCoubrey in his brief, "and the failure of a public utility to publish a tariff stating its rates and charges is therefore indefensible."

The Motor Truck Club, in their brief, contends that wharfage practices at the Army base and at railroad piers should be condemned; that the practice of charging any wharfage, except against the carrier by water, should be condemned, and that "if the Commission finds that the charging of wharfage is a lawful practice, the respondents should be instructed to adopt and file with the Commission a flat rate of wharfage, applicable to all piers."

Missions in China Open

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is carrying on its work in China as usual, despite hostilities, Harold B. Belcher, treasurer, announced today. However, he reported a deficit of $40,417 at the close of the Board's 129th fiscal year on Aug. 31. According to Mr. Belcher, the Board "has not yet suffered any severe property damage and is able to report that all its stations are being kept by missionaries."

Safer Highways Drive Announced by Goodwin

Boston News Today

Goodwin Plans Drive on Speeders

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today said that an intensive campaign will be waged by police and registry inspectors against speeders and reckless drivers. He indicated the seriousness of the drive by personally suspending 137 licenses and sending warning letters to 156 others yesterday.

Spur for the Registrar's action was August figures this year, which showed 65 automobile fatalities as compared with 61 for the same month last year, while for September already 46 fatalities have been registered as compared with 41 a year ago.

Picture of Better Business Painted

An optimistic picture of business prospects was painted at the first meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston this season, by Arthur C. Babson, director of the educational division of Babson's Statistical Organization, Inc.

"We anticipate no war in Europe in 1938," he said, "and if businessmen will shake off their apprehensions and lay plans fearlessly, we believe they will reap good rewards.

"Conditions today are in sharp contrast to those of a year ago," Mr. Babson continued. "Last year there had been large losses in stock equities and business was loaded with high priced inventories brought about by increased labor and commodity costs. This year we feel the long term stock trend is upward; and we know that inventories are abnormally low, presaging production rises. The outlook for the autumn is definitely optimistic.

"We don't believe that policies of price-fixing are sound. We do believe that the standard of living can be further raised by new developments, new approach to old problems and greater efficiency."

Nantucket Docks After Long Cruise

The Massachusetts nautical schoolship Nantucket which docked late yesterday after being fog-bound the entire day, ended an uneventful annual summer vacation cruise of 11,000 miles, with one-third of the distance covered by sail power. Graduation exercises will be held on Sept. 27 for 25 students who have completed a two-year study course aboard.

Following graduation examinations and the passing of the Federal steamboat examination the embryo seamen will become third engineers or mates in the American Merchant Marine. Classes for the balance of the cadets will begin next week after the decks are housed over for the winter months. Capt. Clarence A. Abele, U. S. N., retired, is in command of the ship.

Quincy School Enrollment Drops

While many communities were reporting increases in public schools enrollment officials at Quincy said today that there was a decrease of 296 pupils in their city as compared with last year. The total enrollment this year was placed at 13,892.

The school authorities stated however, that enrollment at the Quincy Trade School, which last year totaled 216 students, had jumped to 265 pupils, an increase of 49.

Sky Still Leaking, Weather Man Says,

More rain for the last days of summer—to add to its record of 10.62 inches above normal—was predicted by the Boston Weather Bureau today. Summer ends officially at noon on Friday. A flow of moist tropical air along the Atlantic slope is expected to continue today and tomorrow, and very likely longer, bringing continuing showers as it strikes a cooler mass of polar air.

The summer has been notable for rain, bureau records show. It rained every Sunday and two Saturdays in June, and in July only two week ends were free from showers. All Sundays in August were clear, though, but two Saturdays were rainy and there were 10 other rainy days.

At 7:30 a. m. today September had already had 4.13 inches of excess rain, and the daily temperatures for its 20 days had run a total of 52 degrees below normal.

Total rainfall since Jan. 1 has been 40.45 inches—11.24 inches above normal. Temperatures as a whole, however, have not departed very far from normal, though humidity has been high.

Type School Gets $18,000 Allotment

Approval of an $18,000 allotment for improvement at the Boston Type School, by PWA authorities in Washington, was announced today by Representative John W. McCormack, who was advised of the grant by H. A. Gray, assistant PWA administrator.

New Legion Head Has Boston 'Buddy'

Stephen F. Chadwick of Seattle, Wash., newly elected National Commander of the American Legion, is a "serious person, a brilliant lawyer and was an extremely capable officer," according to D. B. Stanbro, who was Mr. Chadwick's closest wartime "buddy" and who now manages the Statler Hotel.

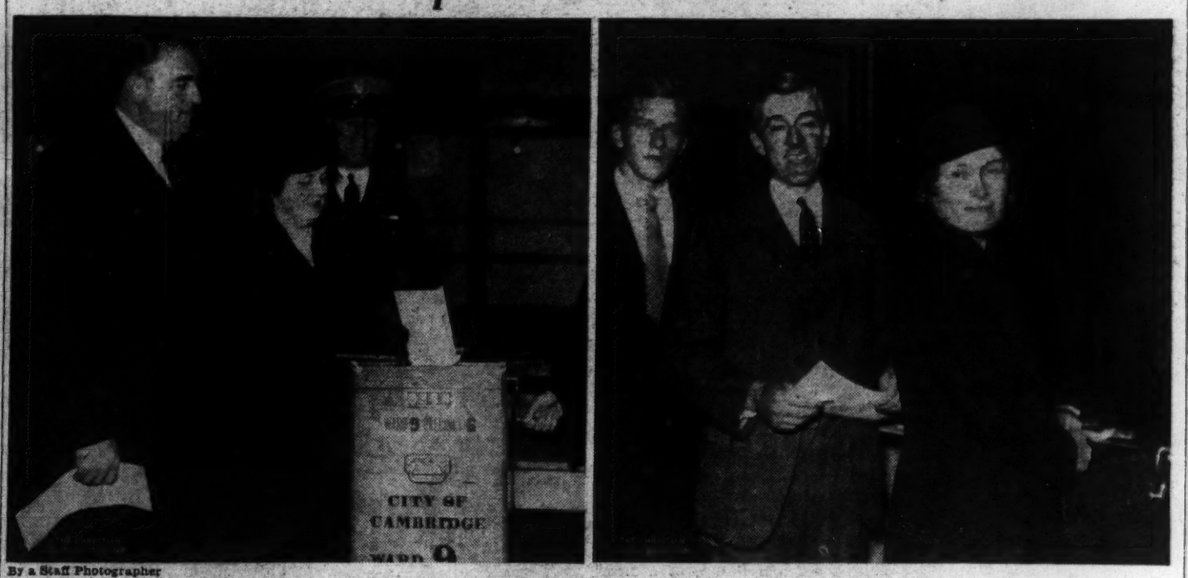
The two men met in Mr. Chadwick's home state at Camp Lewis in 1917. Both were later transferred to the Eighth Infantry Camp at Fremont, Calif., and subsequently both were sent to Russia with the 27th U. S. Infantry as part of the international guard along the Trans-Siberian Railroad between Vladivostok and Nikolsk. This service lasted from August, 1918, to May, 1919. Mr. Chadwick, a first lieutenant, was then personnel officer while Mr. Stanbro, a second lieutenant, had charge of a prison camp for German and Austrian officers.

"We didn't rescue any Russian princesses or anything romantic like that during the campaign," said Mr. Stanbro yesterday, "but we did have an awful lot of rain and we ran into several bridge explosions. On the transport returning to the States, we organized the Order of the Siberian Snow Dogs, a secret society whose initiations involved fitting rituals," he added with a smile.

After the War, Mr. Chadwick proposed that the two go into the law business together but Mr. Stanbro, himself a law school graduate, was already heading for a hotel man's career. In fact, he was prevented, a short time later, from acting as best man at Mr. Chadwick's wedding to the granddaughter of President Tyler by the fact that he had just landed a job with the Statler chain.

"That didn't seem to be quite the time to ask for a vacation," he observed.

Prophetic of November?



By a Staff Photographer

The Hurleys Vote

The Governor and Mrs. Hurley voted early in the day in Cambridge, where the Governor lives.

The Saltonstalls Vote

Mrs. Saltonstall votes while Mr. Saltonstall and Leverett, Jr., await their turn.

Fishermen Report Troubles to U. S., Suggest Remedies

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 20 (AP)—Maine fishermen and dealers told the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Commission Chairman yesterday what they considered the troubles of their industry and how they proposed to solve them.

In testimony before U. S. Representative Schuyler O. Bland (D) of Virginia, recorded for later consideration by the full Committee, witnesses discussed the seeming paradox of low prices and a scarcity of fish on the market.

Some said the scarcity was chiefly because fishermen had been forced, through lack of returns, to quit fishing, and they blamed Canadian competition principally for low prices.

Witnesses suggested:

A study of Canadian subsidies and efforts to protect the American industry, either by tariffs or quotas; establishment of producing and distributing co-operatives with Federal or State aid; provision of a research boat to study fish habits; establishment of a lobster rearing station on the Maine coast, a bounty on seals and legislation to correct pollution of sea water by oil. Some witnesses blamed seals and pollution for part of the fish scarcity.

Russell Yelton, a wholesaler, blamed Canadian competition for American market prices so low that "many good fishermen have quit because they can't make a living."

Manchester, N. H., Fireman Makes Fire Force Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 20—The interest of a member of the local fire department in radio communication has made it possible for it to have an effective radio system of its own at a total cost of approximately $150.

The interest of fireman Charles Klaubert in radio dates back several years to the time when he built himself a five-dollar short-wave radio. When the flood of 1936 disrupted the operations of the fire alarm telegraph system, the Klaubert short-wave radio was used as a substitute for the regular fire alarm communication system. It made Fire Department communication between the parts of the city separated by the Merrimack River possible.

Since that time Mr. Klaubert has built four short-wave radios and they have been installed in the cars of the Chief and his deputies. They are tuned to the frequency of the Manchester Police Department's radio system. The Police Department broadcasts each fire call as registered and serves as a medium for conveying messages from Fire Department Headquarters to the fire officials on duty elsewhere.

This is not the first project carried on by members of the Fire Department to improve their facilities. They have built and rebuilt several fire trucks.

Rain Said to Aid Hurley; Saltonstall Is Favored

The Weather Man forecast continued rain this afternoon and this evening, throwing political calculations into another gyration today. One school held that if the vote is light in Boston—as it was up to late this afternoon—it should be a good indication of the renomination of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Governor Hurley is expected to show most strength outside of Boston, whereas former Gov. James M. Curley, deemed the Governor's most serious challenger for the Democratic nomination, is expected to roll up his principal strength in Boston.

The race between these two men was the high point of interest in today's Bay State primaries. Most observers agreed that Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and Former Representative Richard M. Russell of Cambridge would run behind Governor Hurley and Mr. Curley.

In the Republican gubernatorial race most observers were giving an easy victory to Leverett Saltonstall over his nearest contender, Richard Whitcomb, former Springfield telephone executive.

First Vote for Junior

Mr. Saltonstall appeared with his wife, Mrs. Alice W. Saltonstall, and their son, Leverett, Jr., at the polling place in the Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill, shortly before 10 a. m.

This was Leverett Junior's first vote, so his father paused outside the Vestry House to explain where to put his X. . . . It was to go in the little square third from the top on the Republican ballot.

Governor Hurley, accompanied by Mrs. Hurley, voted shortly after 11 a. m. in the Russell School, Crozier Road, Cambridge.

Mr. Whitcomb voted at his home in Springfield and Mr. Curley voted at the Mary E. Curley School, Jamaica Plain, at noon.

In Boston, polls opened at 8 a. m. with general predictions of a 225,000 vote before nightfall. At noon, however, the Election Commission office in City Hall reported a light vote, with most activity in the highly Democratic sections of Dorchester, Hyde Park and the North End. These are sections where former Governor Curley has shown much strength in former years.

Second in state interest was the contest for the GOP lieutenant governor nomination. Observers were chary of giving the edge to any of the six in the race, although Horace T. Cahill, retiring Speaker of the House of Representatives, was mentioned as a likely winner.

All candidates, however, were considered strong. They are: Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission on Finance and Administration; Former Judge Kenneth D. Johnson of Milton; Mayor Dewey C. Archambault of Lowell; J. Watson Flett, Chairman of the Belmont Selectmen; and Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Boston Councilman.

Politicians were watching with interest for returns on William M. McMasters, running for Governor with Townsend Plan support.

But all in all, there were only guesses today as to the outcome for any of the 1,766 individuals seeking nomination for some office today.

Little Disturbance Seen

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty ordered 500 patrolmen on duty at the city's polling places today. Little disturbance was noted.

Three and a half hours after the polls opened this morning Lieutenant Andrew J. Hurley of the Back Bay Police Station discovered that only three—instead of the prescribed six—election officers were on duty at the Burbank Street polling place for Ward 4, Precinct 10. The Election Commissioners were notified.

At the Andrews School on Genessee Street, polling place Ward 3, Precinct 9, Paul Mazzone of 33 Pitts Street, West End, was arrested after voting under the name of Peter D. Billie of 6 Gloucester Place, South End.

At the Cushman School on Parmenter Street, polling place for Ward 3, Precinct 2, Dominic DeLeo of Lowell Street, West End, was challenged by the Warden when he attempted to vote under the name of John White of 287 Hanover Street.

Radio to Report Primary Returns

6:15-6:30 WBZ — Preview of primaries.
7:00-7:15 WEEI—Returns.
7:30-1 a. m. WBZ — Returns, interspersed with music, until outcome of election is decided; talks by candidates.
8:00-8:30 WAAB—Returns.
8:15-8:30 WMEX—Returns.
9:00-9:30 WAAB—Returns.
10:00-1:00 a. m. WAAB — Returns until outcome of election is decided.
10:20 WMEX—Returns.
10:30 WEEI — Returns and music.
10:50 WEEI—Returns.
11:20-1:00 a. m. WEEI — Returns and music until outcome of election is decided.

Foley Campaign For Third Term Stirs Interest

One of the most important local contests in the Democratic primary today is the campaign of William J. Foley, who is running for a third six-year term as District Attorney of Suffolk County. Mr. Foley is opposed by Attorney Owen A. Gallagher of Boston, former State Representative, and son of Daniel J. Gallagher, a former assistant to Mr. Foley, and one-time Assistant United States Attorney.

The winner of the democratic nomination is practically assured of election in Suffolk County, although Malcolm E. Nichols, who was formerly Mayor of Boston, is running on the Republican ticket.

Impartial observers predict that Mr. Foley will win the nomination and take office for the third term, although a close fight is expected. Mr. Foley's present incumbency is a decided factor in his favor.

Mr. Foley's campaign is based on his record. He points out that in twelve years he has handled 125,000 cases without a single scandal.

Gallagher Attacks

Mr. Gallagher takes issue on the question of the cleanliness of Foley's record. In a speech outside the courthouse last week, he asked Mr. Foley to explain why he had not acted on the Graves perjury case, the "Beano" Breen murder case, or the Dolan case until, he declared, his hand was forced.

The Graves case has become one of the main issues in the District Attorney's fight as well as in James M. Curley's campaign for the gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Gallagher asserted that Frederick H. Graves took the witness stand in Suffolk Superior Court and admitted that he had committed perjury before the Boston Finance Commission when that body was investigating the General Equipment cases and Mr. Curley's connection with the settlement. Mr. Gallagher said that Mr. Foley did nothing about it until Judge Charles L. Carr in the Municipal Court refused to issue warrants, stating that action should be taken by the District Attorney. And, even then, Mr. Gallagher added, Mr. Foley remained idle until Mr. Curley himself went before the Grand Jury and asked for indictments. Those indictments were returned and Graves is now in the Charles Street Jail awaiting trial on the perjury charge.

Mr. Foley's case for the public is that he is a competent District Attorney and that he has been severe with hardened criminals and fair to first offenders and to juveniles. He has been making a vigorous campaign, speaking at six and seven rallies every night in addition to his daily radio addresses on each of the Boston stations.

The voters in Suffolk County are not only in Boston but also Revere, Chelsea and Winthrop. In Revere, Mr. Foley has the support of the law-abiding classes to a great extent because of the pending prosecution of the Revere racket cases, but there are some who think that he will lose votes in that city because the Attorney-General of Massachusetts had to step in and take over the investigation of the case.

Mr. Gallagher also stresses the declaration that Mr. Foley has never tried a case personally in the 12 years that he has held the office but Mr. Foley claims that he has an efficient staff of assistants to try the cases and that he is kept busy with the administration of the office.

Czech Loyalty, Morale Lauded By Boston Man

Bata agent sees munitions plant inside mountain, reviews air force with Colonel Lindbergh.

Just back from a 2,000-mile automobile tour of Czechoslovakia, John B. Atkinson, Boston shoe man and representative of the Bata Shoe Company, Czech shoe manufacturers, today gave an eyewitness account of economic progress made in the little Republic since its Declaration of Independence was issued in Washington, 19 years ago.

Just 15 months ago Mr. Atkinson electrified the shoe world by offering at the Boston Shoe Fair women's black kid opera pumps at $1.17½ cents a pair wholesale, a price reputedly 30 cents below the cheapest American offering.

When in the face of the ensuing storm, the State Department calmly announced its intention of negotiating a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, probably reducing the tariff on shoes, the interest of New England shoe makers and workers reached a new peak. This interest in the Central European Nation was most intense just 11 months ago when the State Department held hearings on the treaty, which subsequently was ratified.

Demand for Material

But not only in shoes has Czechoslovakia taken a leading position, Mr. Atkinson disclosed today. For five years, he said, the demand for raw materials, principally cotton, has been so great in Czechoslovakia that he has remitted to the Bata home office in goods rather than in money.

Deeply moved by the British and French attitude in the present emergency, Mr. Atkinson said he doubted whether the Hodza-Benes Government could stand if it agreed to Reichsführer Hitler's terms.

"I talked with citizens in all walks of life," Mr. Atkinson said, "and their loyalty cannot be exaggerated. The Army is wonderfully equipped, and the people seem to have the conviction that if necessary they can repulse Germany without outside aid. Whether they can or not I, of course, do not know, but I think they could hold out three or four months at least.

"This is particularly true," Mr. Atkinson continued, "because the mountainous character of much of the country would reduce the effectiveness of air warfare."

Air Force Reviewed

Mr. Atkinson described reviewing the Czech Air Force in company with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who was also a recent Czech visitor.

"Of course, the Air Force was showing off to impress Colonel Lindbergh, but it truly was quite a sight, a veritable cloud of fighting planes, diving, flying in formation, going through the most difficult maneuvers."

As for the economic value of the Sudeten area, Mr. Atkinson didn't place it very high.

"It is reported," he explained, "that the Germans want the Skoda armaments works in Pilsen. But not only is Pilsen outside the Sudeten area, but, also, two thirds of the Skoda plant has been decentralized.

Factory Inside Mountain

"I saw a whole mountain in Moravia," Mr. Atkinson said, "that had been hollowed out. There was a munitions factory inside, but you would never know it from the outside.

"I understand they have a large airplane factory similarly concealed."

Asked about the consequences to the Bata shoe concern should the British-French plan be accepted by Czechoslovakia, Mr. Atkinson pointed out that Zlinn is well within the portion conceded to be wholly Czech. "I assume production would continue as before," he said.

Mr. Atkinson also disclosed that for some months the Bata firm has been avoiding the shipment of shoes through Germany.

The shoes have been delivered to the American importing company at Zlinn, so are American property from that time on. Their safe transportation through other countries is thus assured, Mr. Atkinson said.

Rare Butterfly In New England Seen at Museum

On exhibition at the New England Museum of Natural History is a butterfly never before known in New England. It is Asterocampa celtis, the hackberry butterfly, found from southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois south to the Gulf of Mexico.

According to Dr. Richard Dow, Museum Curator of Insects, the first specimen, a male, was obtained two years ago in Stamford, Conn., by John G. Thorndike, an amateur. This year he found several other specimens and has presented a pair of them to the Museum, on Berkeley Street, Boston.

The wings are about two inches across, graceful in outline. Brown above, and grayish below, both surfaces of the butterfly have darker markings and white spots. The specimens will be on exhibit in the "special" case until Sept. 25.

The hackberry butterfly receives its name from the food plant of the caterpillar. The hackberry is a small tree resembling an elm, but is not common in New England. However, this fact does not explain the former absence of the butterfly as well as does the theory that the hibernating caterpillars are unable to withstand our northern winters.

Vermont GOP Assails Federal Domination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 20—Vermont Republicans, meeting in biennial convention at Burlington, Sept. 17, adopted a platform the planks of which obviously anticipate proposals Democratic Party leaders are known to have had in mind for campaign ammunition. While State issues dominated the document, its framers digressed long enough to place the Party on record in favor of regional compacts as opposed to Federal and executive domination,

The Week in Vermont

emphasis upon avoiding war if the United States is to preserve freedom and democracy, and a balanced budget.

Planks relating to State issues urged further diversification of crops and products with appointment of a commission to recommend to future sessions of the Legislature the best means of progress in this field; extension of recreational facilities and the speeding of construction of three highways proposed by the State Planning Board, an all-Vermont route from the Mississquoi Bridge across Lake Champlain near Swanton to the New Hampshire border, route from Champlain Bridge at Chimney Point to the Connecticut River, and completion of the north-south scenic route on the east side of the Green Mountains.

Social legislation proposed included extension of factory-inspection service and appointment of a commission to study Statewide co-operative health insurance as opposed to Federal regimentation.

Other planks approved investigation of railroad conditions in the State, started by Gov. George D. Aiken, urged continued fostering of better relations with Canada, supported study of a civil-service system for State employees, went on record against increased taxation and indorsed the administration of Governor Aiken.

Describing the Vermont way of living as simple, based upon individual freedom, individual responsibility without sacrifice of social co-operation, and the provision so far as possible for equal individual opportunity, the platform announced the conviction that these essentials can be maintained throughout the Nation. "Without them," it said, "we believe a higher standard of living to be impossible. If we lose them, we lose hope for self-government."

Commenting on flood control the platform declared: "It is not the Federal Government as we have known it in the past that makes these demands. It is the executive branch only which demands it." (This is a reference to proposed Federal control of areas taken over within the State for flood-control purposes.) "For Vermont this means

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Rain Tuesday and possibly Wednesday; cooler Tuesday night and Wednesday. Gentle to moderate southerly shifting to west or northwest winds.

All New England Except Vermont: Rain and cooler tonight and Wednesday.

Vermont: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming north or northeast and increasing Wednesday; overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	68	66	New Haven	70	70
Boston	65	61	New Orleans	86	80
Buffalo	64	58	New York	70	68
Chicago	50	48	Northfield	64	64
Denver	74	76	Philadelphia	70	70
Helena	66	64	Pittsburgh	64	54
Jacksonville	86	78	Portland	64	58
Kansas City	64	66	San Francisco	62	58
Los Angeles	84	80	St. Louis	62	60
Miami	88	80	St. Paul	62	60
Montreal	72	66	Washington	70	64

A—7:30 a. m. Sept. 20.
B—Maximum Sept. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9 p. m., height 10.3 feet.
Wednesday 9:35 a. m., height 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:16 p. m.

Town Forest Pays Dividends in Wood While Growing Trees Build Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWINGTON, N. H., Sept. 20—In 1710, a sizeable piece of land in this community was set aside for a town forest, "the first-born child among the 2,000 community forests in this country, writes Nelson C. Brown in the current issue of "American Forests."

Actually this 112-acre forest cost the town nothing as it was set aside from unallotted land. From it lumber has been cut for construction of the village church, parsonage, a school, town hall, and library.

Each year wood is cut to heat various community buildings. Several times wood cut from the forest has been sold. In 1912, money received from the sale of wood helped pay for installation of a town water supply. In 1919 it was used for construction of a new water supply.

Today, value of standing timber on the plot is placed at $5,800. Some $6,000 has been received from sale of wood harvested from the lot, in addition to what has been used by the town.

In order that production of wood in the forest may be maintained, Prof. K. W. Woodward and L. C. Swain of the Forestry Department of the University of New Hampshire have been providing technical information.

Daughters of Scotia Meet

The organization of the Daughters of Scotia today begins its three-day national convention following a reception held last night at the Hotel Statler where more than 1000 delegates and guests from nearly every state in the Union gathered for the organization's fortieth meeting. The Daughters of Scotia is composed of women of Scottish birth or descent.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Strand—
"Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. Also Dick Purcell in "Missing Witnesses." Tomorrow: "Gold Diggers in Paris," featuring Rudy Vallee. Also Scott Colton and Mary Russell in "Extortion."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9

Brookline Village Theater—
"Go Chase Yourself," with Joe Penner. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," starring Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Uptown—
"We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen and Gracie Fields. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Letter of Introduction," with Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds and Charlie McCarthy. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Boston—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Also "International Crime," featuring Rod La Rocque. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ladies in Distress," with Polly Moran. 2, 5:04, 8:05. Also Charlie McCarthy in "Letter of Introduction." 3:20, 6:24, 9:32.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Shirley Temple in "Wee Willie Winkie." Also "Born Reckless," with Barton Maciane. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also Lynne Overman, Evelyn Keyes and William Frawley in "Sons of the Legion." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Budapest," "How Walt Disney Makes a Cartoon," "The Overture to Tannhauser," "Tupapaco," "Ted Husing's Sporting Quiz," latest news reels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie, 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also, "Meet the Girls," with June Lang, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Russell Gleason. Fenway: 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery, and Franchot Tone in "3 Loves Has Nancy." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:35. Also "The Chaser," with Dennis O'Keefe, Ann Morris, and Lewis Stone. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 3, 6:25, 9:15.

Tremont—
"In Old Chicago," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke and Roland Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Lew Lehr comedy, travelogue and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:26, 9:30. Also "Tenth Avenue Kid," with Tommy Ryan. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45 Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

University—
Adolphe Menjou and Andrea Leeds in "Letter of Introduction. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Also Fay Bainter in "Mother Carey's Chickens." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Shall We Dance." Also "More Than a Secretary," with Jean Arthur and George Brent.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison. Daily at 3:30 and 7.45.

Exeter—
Adolphe Menjou in "Letter of Introduction." 3:10, 6, 8:55. Also "Woman Against Woman," with Virginia Bruce and Herbert Marshall. 2:10, 5, 7:55.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Composition by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Double-Header Scheduled for Bees Tomorrow—Errickson and Fletcher Improve

Opener of St. Louis Series Postponed by Wet Grounds

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The opening game of the Bee-Cardinal series was postponed today because of wet grounds, manufacturing a double-header for tomorrow. The first contest, as usual, will start promptly at 1:30 o'clock. Jim Turner and Lou Fette, Boston's sophomore aces, are ready to pitch. The visitors probably will use Bob Weiland, talented lefty, and Lon Warneke.

St. Louis came here with a winning streak of five games. In succession the Red Birds have taken one from Pittsburgh, and two each from Philadelphia and Brooklyn. They have not tasted defeat since the Pirates out-slugged them, 14 to 7, on Sept. 10.

Young Bee Stars

Casey Stengel picks Dick Errickson and Elbie Fletcher as the most improved members of the Bees' younger set, and gives them a generous portion of credit for keeping the club in fifth place, despite a series of injuries to the veterans.

"The work of these boys has pleased me very much," the Boston manager said yesterday, following the cancellation of the double-header with the impatient Cincinnati Reds. "Dick has started and finished well, and has been a valuable relief man. He saved several games that other pitchers got credit for. He's going to be a star before he gets through."

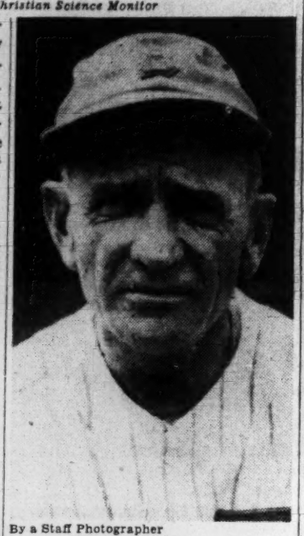
Errickson's freshman mound record to date shows eight victories and six defeats. But close scrutiny of the figures emphasizes the boy's development during the second half of the National League season.

Eight Out of Nine

On July 4, the accepted middle of the campaign, young Dick had five setbacks and no triumphs. He had dropped two in relief and the other three starting. But from that point on his sensational pace reveals eight won and only one lost, for a winning percentage of .889. He captured five straight from mid-July to mid-August, and currently is sporting another streak of three in a row.

From the grandstand, Dick's jerky right-hand motion evoked laughs when he first displayed it on the Hive mound. But the opposition didn't think it funny. At least, not after the former Worcester sandlotter became acclimated. His sinker ball has dipped beneath bats of the league's leading hitters.

"Fletcher is learning to do more up at the plate," Stengel continued.



By a Staff Photographer

Casey Stengel

"He's dropped quite a few hits to left field this year. Remember last season how he pulled everything to right? And he's a better bunter. I expect him to make the .300 class next year."

Can Thank Stengel

If Fletcher ever crashes the select ranks, he can thank Stengel. Because Casey has worked and talked, talked and worked, since the first day of spring training, impressing upon the Milton boy the fact that he had kept his job the previous season by defensive skill, and in 1938 must increase his power at bat. Although Elbie has responded slowly, he is at last making the grade.

Fletcher goes into the Cardinal series tomorrow with a hitting streak of seven games, and also has connected in 11 of the last 12. Since the opening of the Giant series at the Polo Grounds two weeks ago, the first baseman has maintained a .442 pace with the bludgeon.

Briefs . . . The Bees are busy every day until the close of the season, Oct. 2 . . . Unless, of course, rain interrupts . . . They play three with the Cardinals, four with the Giants and three with the Phillies here, and two each with the Dodgers and Giants away . . . The Red Sox finish up at Fenway Park by playing a pair with the Yankees Oct. 1 and 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ralph Guldahl, U. S. Open golf champion, won the Western open for second straight year, beating Horton Smith, 72 to 76, in playoff.

Five Years Ago

Ellsworth Vines beaten by Jack Tidball, intercollegiate tennis champion, in Pacific Southwest tourney, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

'Whizzer' White Says Pro Football Is Lot of Fun

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Professional football appeals to Byron "Whizzer" White, last year's all-America grid sensation, more than the game played by collegians.

And, according to the "Whizzer," it isn't only the $15,000 that the Pittsburgh Pirates are paying him to wear their colors.

"Pro football is a lot more fun than the game we played in college," White said yesterday as he whiled away the rainy day in the Hotel Manger where his team is staying for their exhibition game with the Boston Shamrocks at Fenway Park tonight.

"In pro ball," the Colorado star continued, "the boys know what it's all about and they go out there playing real football. Assignments are carried out and things, as a rule, click pretty smoothly."

In his opinion there is too much cheering, flag waving, and band playing in college football. It stirs up a player's emotion to a point where he can't play the game he's capable of, White revealed.

"I think there can be too much of that sort of thing," White said. Asked if he missed it, he said only to the extent that it was good not to have to hear it.

Another thing about the pro game which White likes over that of the collegians is the rules. In the professional sport the goal posts are on the goal line and an offensive team may throw a forward pass from any point behind the line of scrimmage, whereas the college rules call for the forward pass to be thrown from at least five yards behind the line.

"That pro forward pass rule is something the colleges should have," Whizzer said. "It's not hard to learn and makes the game far more interesting."

White, who won a Rhodes Scholarship last year, will leave for England early in January to pursue his studies. He plans to study law. This year is probably the first and the last that White will compete in professional football. For his course at Oxford is to take three years and he does not plan to return home during the summer holidays.

"We've been smacked around quite a bit this season," White said, "but I feel sure that we'll improve as the season progresses and play some winning football."

This is White's first visit to Boston and unfortunately a rather wet one. Tonight's game was postponed from last night because of the rain. The team had a short practice session in the afternoon. Today White made an abbreviated tour of the city.

Edmonton for Training

EDMONON, Alta., Sept. 20 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League will do their fall training in Edmonton providing approval of President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League is obtained, Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton said here yesterday. A hockey school will be operated in connection with Amerks' training.

Chicago Eleven Will Have New Line, Veteran Backfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—For all the difference it has made in the selection of the team, the early practice of the University of Chicago football squad could have been dispensed with. The team with which Coach Clark Shaughnessy will start the Maroon eight-game season is exactly the one that could have been picked in mid-summer.

Chicago will play an entirely new line and a veteran backfield. None of the seven men who will play in the front positions were on the varsity squad last year. With but one exception, they are sophomores or transfer students who constitute a welcome increase in football strength.

Although the Chicago squad currently numbers 53, a notably increased total over recent years, the actual football players on the squad do not number more than a score. That's why the Maroon team could be picked in advance, and why practice has produced no changes.

Better Than Last Year

Everything considered, the Chicago team probably is appreciably better than it was last year. The starting line is potentially better than last year's, and there are more capable reserves. The backfield is unchanged, and because it is a veteran group, it should be more effective.

The lack of experience in the line probably will weaken the team in the early games. But Herbert Blumer, the assistant coach in charge of the line, is hopeful over the possibility of rapid development.

There have been few unexpected developments, but these have been pleasant for the Maroon coaches. The chief surprise is the showing of John Davenport, the Big Ten indoor and outdoor sprint champion Davenport was of little help last year, despite his speed, but this season he is a vastly improved player He not only has his speed, but he has developed deception and elusiveness in running. His punting has been the most consistent of any of the kickers, and his passing is good

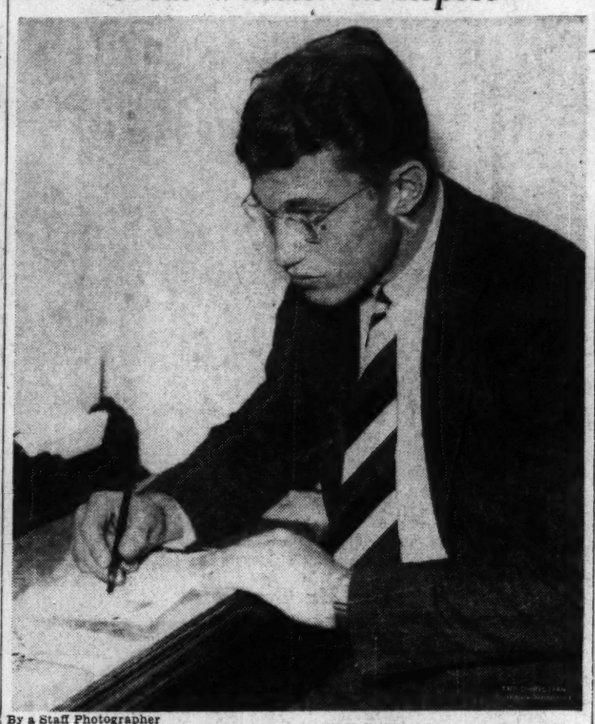
Handles Passes Well

Willis Littleford, a sophomore end, is another player who should be of exceptional value to the team. He is aggressive and smart, and he has the ease and timing of a good athlete. Litteford handles passes in a way that has encouraged Shaughnessy.

The line has Howard Hawkins, transfer from Michigan State, at left end; David Wiedeman, tackle; Joseph Howard, guard, and James Cassels, center. Wiedeman and Howard are sophomores; Cassels tried unsuccessfully for an end position two years ago. At right guard is another transfer, Walter Maurovich, from Washington State; right tackle is Hugh Rendelman, sophomore, and right end, Littleford.

Four seniors are in the backfield, Sollie Sherman at quarter; Capt. Lewis Hamity, left half; Edward Valorz, right half, and Morton Goodstein, fullback. There may be a change here for the exhibition Davenport is giving will make it hard to keep him off the team.

Great 'Whizzer' in Repose



By a Staff Photographer

Byron White, Colorado

All-America back from University of Colorado last year, who is playing one year of pro football with Pittsburgh in the National League before taking up his Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford in England.

Miss Traung and Mrs. Page Tie for Women's Golf Medal

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Mud, driving rain and cold penetrating wind are no barriers to courageous women golfers seeking the national championship.

Into the first 18-hole rounds of match play over rain-drenched fairways today slid a qualifying field of 64 in 32 matches at Westmoreland Country Club. The field was led by two women from the opposite sides of the nation, Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, of Chapel Hill, N. C., the defending champion, and Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, runner-up in 1934. They finished in a tie for medal honors in the qualifying test yesterday with cards of 80, one over par.

Mrs. Page, who washes dishes and cooks because she likes it, was the only one of 107 starters to break par. She clipped a stroke off the par 40 back nine on one of the most brutal days in which the national ever has been contested. The wind and rain, the soggy fairways and the tricky greens skyrocketed the scoring.

Miss Berg Has 85

Even the famed Patty Berg of Minneapolis discovered that 14 clubs and a pair of rain trousers which she pulled over her divided skirt were not enough to cope with par. She finished with an 85, two strokes back of Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., a three-time winner of the Western women's championship.

Outstanding among the players who failed to make the 94 qualifying figure were: Barbara Ransom, of Stockton, Calif., who won medal honors with a 76 in the women's Western championship; Edith Estabrooks, Dubuque, Iowa, runner-up to Miss Berg in the women's Western; Phyllis Buchanan of Denver, and Mrs. Austin Pardue of Williamsville, N. Y.

Best of the visiting British delegation were Clarrie Tiernan of Baltray, Ireland, and Jessie Anderson of Perth, Scotland, each with 84's. Mrs. J. B. Walker, former Irish champion, had an 88, while Mrs. Diana Fishwick Critchley, 1938 British champion carded a 90.

Today's Rounds

Today's first round, starting at 11:30 a. m. was loaded with potential thrills. The defending titlist, Mrs. Page, plays Mrs. Eric Phillips of Lambton Mills, Ont., in the opener, while Miss Berg engages Mrs. Myron Davy of Washington, D. C. Miss Traung plays Miss Lillian Zech of Chicago. The draw brought two of the British women together, Miss Anderson, 1936 British champion and Nan S. Baird of Prestwick, Scotland, one of the eight who qualified with a 94 in the playoff.

Two 18-hole rounds will be played tomorrow, the eight survivors battling through 18 holes Thursday. The winners will meet in Friday's 18-hole semifinals. Saturday's championship match will be 36 holes.

Around The Hub

Down at New Haven Coach Ducky Pond put his squad through a vigorous practice session yesterday despite the rain. Most of the work was devoted to forward passes. Bud Humphrey, who is expected to be the Eli's No. 1 passer, looked impressive tossing the slippery ball. Others who looked good on the throwing end were Anderson, a sophomore, Burr, a senior, and Eddie Collins, Jr. At the conclusion of the workout Pond told the squad he was pleased with their improvement.

* * *

The competitive football season will open for Holy Cross on Saturday at Worcester, when the Purple eleven meets Providence College. Coach Eddie Anderson is well fortified with backfield material, but as yet has not been able to field a line that has satisfied him.

* * *

Harvard's Dick Harlow is not underrating that Brown Bear from Providence, R. I. The Crimson still has another week to go before the Brown game, but Harlow is making sure that his squad does not get the idea that the opening affair is going to be an easy one. The Harvard mentor showed his players the moving pictures of last year's Brown game and is planning to have his B squad put on the Bruin's attack in a scrimmage this week.

* * *

When Frank Keaney, colorful coach of Rhode Island State, brought his squad to Nickerson Field for a practice tilt with Boston University, he said that Brown is going to field a strong team this year. "They'll give Harvard something to think about before the final whistle blows," Keaney said. Outstanding on this Brown team in the preseason practice sessions have been Irving (Shine) Hall, veteran quarterback, and Vic Bernstein, team B back.

* * *

As Saturday's opener with Bates closes in on Dartmouth, Coach Earl Blaik is beginning to see his troubles mount. Dan Dacey, promising sophomore guard and substitute for the veteran Gus Zitrides, may be out for the remainder of the season as result of a shoulder injury received in a recent scrimmage. Henry Mills, a senior reserve guard, was promoted by Blaik to the second team. The Indians put on mud cleats yesterday.

* * *

Five new forward pass plays were given to the Northeastern eleven yesterday, as Jimmy Dunn really went to work in preparation for the Huskies' first game of the year a week from Friday night with Boston College at Alumni Field. Bill Little did some effective tossing despite the wet ball. Charlie Abend from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a sophomore end, made some fancy catches.

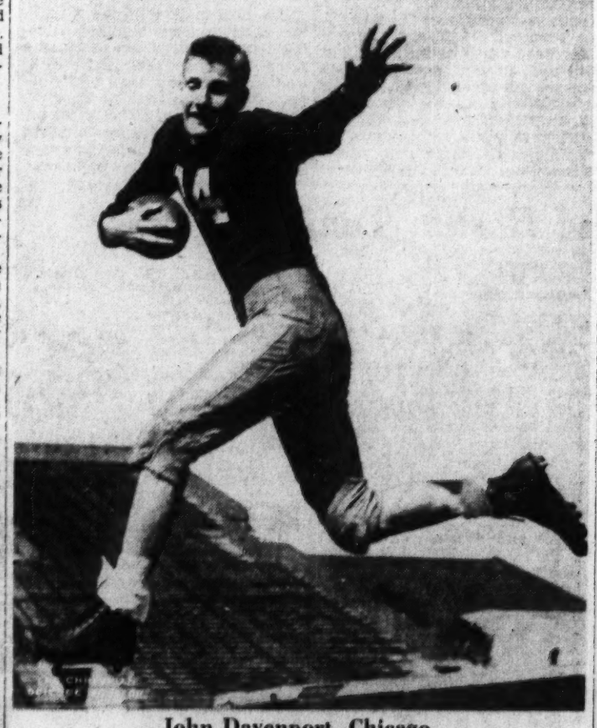
* * *

A lengthy blackboard drill climaxed by a brisk dummy scrimmage, comprised the work of the Tufts squad yesterday. The Jumbos meet Colby a week from Saturday at Waterville, Maine.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley is practically settled on his line-up for B. U.'s opener against Lehigh, Oct. 1. Earle Crompton will start at quarterback, Solly Nechtem and George Ratcliffe at the halves, and Russ Lawry at full. Bob Pence and Jim McDonald, sophomores, have won the end positions, with Red Kopecky and Paul Sullivan flanking them at the tackle posts. Rolly Bernard and Chet Smith will line up as guards with Capt. Johnny Walker at center.

Trackman in Football Togs



John Davenport, Chicago

University of Chicago dashman on the cinders, who is making a name for himself in the Maroon backfield and who will appear here in Boston against Harvard, Nov. 5.

Lengthy Delay May React For Sidney Wood Jr.

BULLETIN

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—For the fourth-straight day, rain forced postponement of the three remaining semifinal matches in the national singles tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club today. Weather permitting, the matches will be played tomorrow and the finals Thursday.

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 20 (AP)—Of the tennis players who have been waiting since last Saturday for the rain to subside so that the national championship might stagger to a finish, Don Budge has the biggest complaint coming.

The famous Californian, only two brief jumps away from his grand slam of the world's four great tournaments, just had brought his matchless game to its absolute peak when the skies came apart. The critics, after watching him mow down Harry Hopman of Australia in the quarter-finals, nodded their heads sagely and agreed the big fellow was in.

But now Budge still has to get past cocky Sidney Wood Jr., in the semifinals and probably, Jack Bromwich of Australia, in the final, if and when there is a bright day. No one can say whether Don has been able to keep his razor edge through the deluge.

Won't Bother Much

"I don't think the interruption will bother me much," Don smiled, "I can play just as bad tennis when I haven't practiced as when I've been on the court every day."

Wood, who at 26 suddenly has flashed a game like he never owned before, might find the delay his ally against Budge. Never long on stamina, the rest should enable him to sail into the champion at top speed and maintain his volleying game.

Bromwich and Gene Mako, the other semifinalists, have been battling on more or less even terms at the bridge table the past few days, but Bromwich is expected to have easier going when he gets Gene out on the grass.

Time Drawing Short

Time is drawing short for Budge and Mako. Play in the Pacific Northwest championships starts next Monday, and they have a long train ride ahead of them. Budge will wait until after the several fixtures on the west coast to announce his decision about turning professional.

As for the girls, they still were around, too, watching the water beat on the windows and living well at the tennis association's expense. Alice Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan hoped to settle their semifinal argument today, the winner to trade drives with Nancye Wynne of Australia in the final. Miss Marble usually beats Mrs. Fabyan in straight sets. It is doubtful she will lick the nonchalant Miss Wynne in straight sets, if at all.

Pioneers Are Enshrined In Hall of Fame

The names of Alexander Cartwright and Henry Chadwick, pioneers of baseball's early history, will go down to posterity among the stars enshrined in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., baseball's birthplace.

The centennial committeee—Judge Landis, Will Harridge, American League president, and Ford C. Frick, president of the National League—has announced the election of these two renowned nineteenth century figures. Plaques suitably inscribed in their honor will be mounted in the shrine in the near future.

Fourteen plaques have already taken their permanent places in the Hall of Fame, representing the nine all time stars, elected by the Baseball Writers' Association of America in three annual polls—Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Honus Wagner, Christy Mathewson, Walter Johnson, Napoleon Lajoie, Tris Speaker, Cy Young and Grover Alexander—and five pioneers previously announced by the centennial committee — George Wright, Morgan G. Bulkelye, Ban Johnson, John J. McGraw and Connie Mack.

Mr. Cartwright was the organizer of the first baseball club, the Knickerbockers of New York, in 1845, playing on a field located near what is now Madison Square. The first written baseball rules were those used by Cartwright's "Knicks," establishing 90 feet as the official distance between bases. Four years later they adopted playing attire of uniform colors and design, thus becoming baseball's first "uniformed team."

Cartwright's greatness extended far beyond the metropolitan area. He crossed the mountains in the "covered wagon" days and in the decade preceding the Civil War he was a baseball missionary through the Mid-West and finally into California. Specifying nine innings as constituting a ball game instead of ending the game as soon as one team scored 21 runs was a Cartwright idea.

Mr. Chadwick's realm was mainly the printed page. He was baseball's first great writer, chairman of the rules committee in the first national organization of ball clubs (amateur) and compiler of the first rule book in 1858.

The box score was Chadwick's invention, perhaps the greatest single factor toward popularizing the game through the press. As sports editor of "The New York Clipper" he pioneered baseball writing for 30 years before joining the staff of "The Brooklyn Eagle" in 1888.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	81	57	.587
Chicago	78	61	.561
Cincinnati	76	62	.551
New York	75	64	.540
Boston	69	69	.500
St. Louis	67	72	.482
Brooklyn	63	75	.457
Philadelphia	44	93	.321

Results Sept. 19

All games postponed.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Amateur Golf Championship

Well, another United States amateur golf championship tournament has come and gone, a new "King" has been crowned and the Oakmont Country Club has again showed to the golfing public that it is one of the most exacting courses in the United States. Smashing par on those famous links is no easy task. Twice in the past the United States open championship has been played over that course and in neither case has the winner bettered par figures or come very close to them for the 72 holes of medal play. In 1927 Tommy Armour won the open with a card of 301 and in 1935 Sam Parks won it with the same score. Par for the course is 72, so that par figures for the 72 holes which make up the open championship are 288, 13 strokes lower than the winning scores turned in by Armour and Parks. We do not recall whether any single rounds were made in better than par figures; but when an open championship is won in figures which are so far from par for four rounds as those of Armour and Parks were, you can depend upon it that the course is a testing one in every sense of the word.

Johnston Studios

Oakmont Country Club

The Seven Golfers

We do not know of any sport which has not had its brother combinations. We also fail to recall any sport which can offer seven brothers as proficient and famous in one sport as can golf and it was the seventh member of that group who attained the greatest publicity when he won the amateur championship at Oakmont on Saturday. Doug, Phil, Jim, Frank, Joe, Mike and Willie Turnesa are the seven brothers and while they are all fine golfers it has remained for the youngest and only amateur of the lot to win the first national championship ever to come into their possession. The nearest any of the other brothers has come to such a championship was in 1926 when Joe finished as runner-up to Bobby Jones in the U. S. open at the Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, and the next year when he was also runner-up to Walter C. Hagen in the P. G. A. championship at the Cedar Crest Country Club, Dallas, Texas. But it is very largely to the credit of the six brothers that Willie is the 1938 amateur king as they have not only given him many hours of expert coaching, but they have helped him through college and all of their endeavors have certainly been well rewarded.

The New Champion

That the 1938 championship at Oakmont was marked by fully as many upsets as any of its predecessors cannot be questioned, but it finally produced a champion worthy of having his name posted alongside those who have taken the title in past years. He has for several years been regarded as one of the best handlers of golf clubs among the amateurs. In the National intercollegiate championships of the last two years he showed that he was a player who deserved consideration as a possible United States champion by being the medalist each year. He failed to win the intercollegiate title this year as it went to John P. Burke of Georgetown University; but it is interesting to note that on his way to the United States championship he defeated this same Burke, 4 and 2. And in the final round against Buell Patrick Abbott of Altadena, Calif., he gave one of the greatest exhibitions of getting out of bunkers ever seen in a national championship. Thirteen times during the 29 holes he played in this round he found the bunkers, but with one or two exceptions his sand-wedge helped him to recover without loss. Yes, Willie Turnesa is indeed worthy of holding the title and Havemeyer Cup during the coming year and it is safe to say that, when the next United States Walker Cup team has to be named in 1940, the selectors will start with him. But after that, they are going to have a merry time.

Bradman More Than Upheld Marks for Cricket Batting

LONDON, Sept. 20 (CP)—Australia's cricketers are now turning homeward after a successful tour of England in which they retained the Ashes, and world supremacy by holding England to a tie in four test matches.

The tour closed at Dublin Saturday when the Antipodeans defeated Gentlemen of Ireland by an innings and 33 runs in a two-day match. It was their second victory in Eire. Thursday the visitors overcame another Irish amateur eleven by 61 runs in a one-day match.

Although the Australians did not keep up the fast pace set in early stages of their five-month visit, they maintained the high standard reached by previous teams from "Down Under."

Five International matches were scheduled; but rain caused the abandonment of the tilt proposed for Manchester without a ball being bowled. Of the remaining games each country won one and two were drawn.

Many Records Fall

In the final "Play-to-Finish" test at the Oval record after record went by the board. England compiled an all-time high of 903 runs for 7 wickets, declared and Leonard Hutton, Yorkshire youngster, hit 364 for the highest score in test competition.

Critics are practically unanimous in declaring England's long innings, lasting nearly three days, meant the end of "timeless" cricket, at any rate as far as England is concerned.

Apart from the tests the Australians played 31 matches, winning 19 and drawing 11. They collapsed badly in the last match on English soil and were defeated by 10 wickets by H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven.

Don Bradman more than upheld his title s the world's greatest batsman. Until he met with a mishap in the final test he captained the team efficiently and led his colleagues in batting by a wide margin. In 26 innings Bradman compiled 2,429 runs for an average of 115.66. He was five times not out. Bradman scored 13 three-figure innings including three double centuries. His highest score was 278 against M. C. C. at Lord's.

Not Out Twice

In test play he batted six times for a total of 434 runs and an average of 108.50, being twice not out. This aggregate was far short of his record total for an international series reached in England eight years ago when he scored 974 runs.

But the Aussie skipper's total of 3,840 runs for all tests against England eclipsed the record of Jack Hobbs, famous Surrey batsman who made 3,636 runs in tests against Australia before he retired a few years ago. Bradman now has an average of 91.42 Anglo-Australian tests.

Bradman's brilliant play overshadowed the consistent but less spectacular work of W. A. Brown, Queensland veteran, and Stanley McCabe, vice-captain. The former made 512 runs in the tests for an average of 73.14 and McCabe's 232 at Nottingham proved the highest individual test score for the invading team.

Bowling honors went to W. J. O'Reilly, the rangy New South Wales schoolmaster proving a glutton for work. In the international matches he took 22 wickets for 610 runs, an average of 27.73. L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith and E. L. McCormick had several off-days. The former suffered particularly in the record Oval match, getting only one wicket for 298 runs.

Shamrock-Pirate Game Postponed

Due to inclement weather, the pro football game between the Boston Shamrocks and Pittsburgh Pirates, scheduled at Fenway Park tonight, has been postponed until next Monday night.

The Pirates are playing in Brooklyn Friday night and the Shamrocks play in Bristol, Conn., over the week end.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Just when Yale alumni were rejoicing about the Blue's first "team" since before Larry Kelley and Clint Frank took over Yale's football destinies, campus gossips pointed out that Gil Humphries has emerged as a very good all-around back, the man who'll out-Frank Frank.

* * *

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army drilled in the big gymnasium during the rainy spell but Coach Bill Wood expects to have better quarters for rainy days, soon. A new drill hall for instruction in light guns and machine guns has been completed and the West Pointers will work on its dirt flooring when the practice field is too wet.

* * *

VILLANOVA, Pa.—Coach Clipper Smith, who guided Villanova to an undefeated gridiron season last fall, is just as glad he doesn't coach in the southwest. Down there, according to Clipper, the fans like the open, passing game so much they turn thumbs down on a team equipped with a brilliant running attack.

* * *

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate, usually strong at the wings, has suffered a tremendous loss in Joe Drohan. Drohan, senior left end and one of the best pass receivers and open field blockers in central New York, has been declared ineligible because of low grades.

* * *

NEW YORK—Columbia's ardent search for proper protection for Sid Luckman, the triple threat tailback, has brought Art Radvilas, an end—and a good one in 1937—into the backfield. Radvilas will get plenty of chances to snare Luckman's passes, but Coach Lou Little counts on him to do a good share of the blocking, too.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	94	47	.667
Boston	79	59	.572
Cleveland	80	61	.567
Detroit	74	67	.525
Washington	71	71	.500
Chicago	58	75	.436
St. Louis	50	86	.368
Philadelphia	51	91	.359

Results Sept. 19

Washington 12, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 13, New York 1.
Only games.

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ENGLAND

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3-Course Lunch 1/9
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FRANCE

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ROTISSERIE DE LA REINE PEDAUQUE that you will appreciate the Art of Good Eating. The chef maitre PROSPER MONTAGNE will prepare in front of you some of the savoury dishes and specialities, of which he has the secret, and which have won for him the complimentary title of Marshal of French Cooking.
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Old Favorites Return to Air As Politics Takes a Holiday

Behind the Microphone

It might behoove politicians who go on the radio to look at program schedules before they engage any time. Just so they can see what more popular programs they are "knocking off" the air. And if they would stay off the air wisely, they might pick up many more votes for themselves for this slight consideration.

But the average politician doesn't do this, unfortunately. He calls up an advertising agency which looks over the program schedules of the particular station wanted, says, "Ah, there's a sustainer," and promptly engages the time. This without any consideration of the fact that the "sustaining period" may be very popular with listeners. During the past week various friends, outraged by the loss of their favorite programs, have buttonholed this writer with the words, "If you tell me what politician spoke on the so-and-so period, I'll guarantee not to vote for him."

Political-speaking is an effort by politicians to gain good will for their causes. But if their actions thoughtlessly curtail other more popular entertainment on the air they may expect to take the consequences when listeners go to the polls.

Reform for this situation ought to come from the stations themselves. The Federal law which requires "equal opportunity" for all political parties to go to the microphone unquestionably raises hob with carefully planned schedules. Irresistible to the stations also is the heavy revenue earned from political talks.

One solution of this problem might be limitation of time granted to candidates for office and the lumping together of this time into one period. Thus one hour, for instance, would give opportunity for six candidates of various political faiths to be heard. A listener would also be provided with a definite political period which he could either tune or avoid. Failing some solution is it always going to be: "The facilities of this station have been engaged for the next 15 minutes in the interest of the candidacy of"—Snap! (where our set went off)?

* * *

Return of Familiars

With politics out of the way for the present, the program schedules are going to resume much of their wintertime air during this week as many of the familiars return.

Monday, for instance, saw the return of many of the serial dramas that make the bulk of morning and afternoon entertainment. Tonight sees the return of some more old favorites in the evening hours.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, perennials of the air waves, return on a new type of "quiz" show called the "Battle of the Sexes" on the NBC-Red to WNAC combination tonight at 9 p. m. In this program "Julia" asks the men contenders and "Frank" asks the women contenders in a series which seeks to prove which is the more sapient—men or women.

Bob Hope, whose ability kept a whole program on the air last year long after the time scheduled for its close, returns tonight on the NBC-Red to WNAC combination at 10 p. m.; Al Jolson and Martha Raye come back to the old stand on the CBS to WEEI hookup at 8:30 p. m.; while Edward G. Robinson, as the racket-busting city editor, and Claire Trevor, as "Lorelei," society editor, begin another series of "cleanups" in "Big Town," CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.; Gabriel Heatter and his "We the People" interviews start again, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

On Thursday, Sept. 29, Joe Penner (who has eschewed his former pet expressions much to the relief of the radio audience), returns to a 7:30 spot on CBS-to-WEEI; Kate Smith's hour resumes its stand opposite Rudy Vallee on CBS-to-WEEI, 8 p. m.

* * *

Announcer and Teacher

Scratch a Boston announcer and in many instances you will find that he is or has been a pupil of Arthur Edes program director of WEEI, Columbia Broadcasting System station in Boston. With a reputation as a good mike handler himself, Mr. Edes has been successful as a teacher of microphone technique, a program director, and restauranteur. As a hobby and labor of love he manages the well-known "1640 Hart House," an eating place in an early colonial house at Ipswich. He is currently celebrating the anniversaries of all three fields.

At the moment there are four announcers at WNAC, Boston; three at WORL, Boston; four at WGAN, Portland, Maine; two at WPRO, Providence, R. I.; two at WHDH, Boston; one at WORC, Worcester, Mass.; one at WLLH, Lowell, Mass, and one at WCAU, Philadelphia, who have been Mr. Edes's students.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Edes made his entrance into broadcasting as a record salesman when he visited the offices of WBZ. He not only sold the records but through his knowledge of music, personality, and ability "sold" himself to the station manager. Two years later he joined WEEI, with whom he has been ever since. One of his first big assignments was the commentating on a series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Within a year he became program director.

Six years ago Mr. Edes was appointed by Harry Seymour Ross, President of Emerson College to inaugurate a course in microphone technique and broadcasting practice.

About a year ago radio circles were surprised to get a neatly written invitation from Mr. Edes to be his guest at the opening of the old "1640 Hart House" in Ipswich.

Those who attended the "preeating" saw a house which must have raised their antique collectors instincts several notches. The house, whose history Mr. Edes has in old records,and which he is delighted to read to the skeptical, is in an excellent state of preservation and contains much of the original equipment. In fact one of its old rooms was moved, lock, stock, and barrel, to the fine collection of early Americana in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. Scattered throughout the house are pleasant eating locations. With characteristic foresight Mr. Edes has also provided a genuinely good chef so that the house is an epicurean delight as well as ocular.

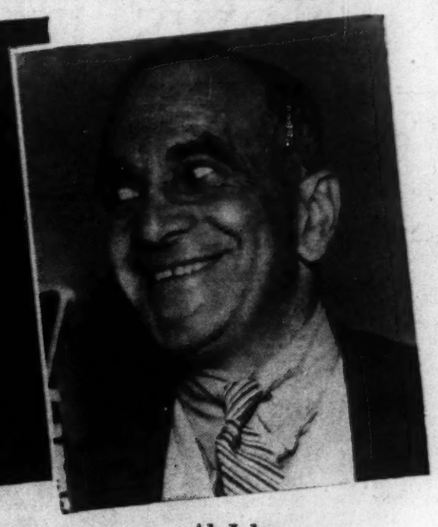
Fall Packets of Skits, Songs, Quizzes, Humor in Their Pockets

Ray Lee Jackson

Julia Sanderson **Frank Crumit**

"Mr. and Mrs." is the name. They will wage the "Battle of the Sexes" tonight at 9:30 p. m. on the NBC-Red to WNAC hookup, and every Tuesday hereafter.

Arthur F. Edes
is program director of WEEI, Boston, and a microphone teacher and restaurateur, too. His knowledge of music displayed as a record salesman 15 years ago started him to where he is.



Al Jolson
was already earning his title of "Personality Plus." He resumes tonight his Tuesday appearances on CBS to WEEI at 8:30 with Martha Raye and Parkyakarkus.

Miss Barrymore in 'Whiteoaks'

The Arts in Boston

Ethel Barrymore adds another to her gallery of stage portraits in "Whiteoaks," which came to the Plymouth Theater last night. Impersonating Gran Whiteoak, 101 years old, she easily dominates the play which Mazo de la Roche has made from her novel, "Whiteoaks of Jalna."

In fact the piece as a whole is more a study of characters than a drama. Miss de la Roche had her personages ready to hand. She had lived with them for many years, through several novels. She was able to transfer them to the stage clearly outlined and substantially filled in.

But as a play the piece is thin. It is concerned with Gran's last will and testament, and with the attitude of her descendants as they wait for it to become effective. The first act sets them before us. They are not particularly interesting, except for Gran, and for Finch, the odd one of this family of dull, horsy people; he actually wants to be a musician. The second act brings the passing of Gran, and the third (the weakest) deals with the bickerings of the family when the reading of the will reveals that Gran has left her money to Finch.

So the interest reverts to the characters, and so far as the two principals are concerned they are worth our attention. Last night Miss Barrymore did not, in the first act, quite come to grips with her role (although of course she played it for some time in New York last spring.) She seemed to be relying more on her technique than on her realization of the character. Her voice, her carriage, her facial expressions all seemed put on. The trick of nodding her head with every speech became an obtrusive mannerism.

But in the second act she really took possession of the role. The proud and indomitable character of the Whiteoaks' grandmother shone through the actress. And in the scene of Gran's passing Miss Barrymore achieved an illusion that held belief and stirred emotion. In this she was helped by the able direction of Stephen Haggard, whose correlation and timing of the action were masterly.

Harry Ellerbe did a persuasive job as Finch, the part taken by Mr. Haggard in the original London production. Surely this must be one of the shortest featured roles in the history of the stage. Finch is inarticulate except, we are given to understand, through his music. (Of course we do not expect the piano playing of an actor to reveal a musical genius.) But his conception of his role is well composed and well sustained through long scenes in which he speaks few words.

Robert Shayne is a personable Renny, but his tenderness in the last scene had been insufficiently prepared. Allan Hale relied too much on harshness of voice to express the character of Piers. Wyrley Birch and Reynolds Denniston were amusing as the two uncles. An audience of good size was warmly approbative. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"What a Life," the George Abbott farce of high school life, continues for a third week at the Wilbur.

The New England Repertory company will present O'Neill's "The Great God Brown" at the Peabody Playhouse tonight, for the first time in Boston.

"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill, first offering of the Playwrights Producing company, comes to the Shubert next Monday.

The following evening the Transit Theater will present "Plant in the Sun" and "Transit" at the Peabody Playhouse.

The Theater Guild season opens Oct. 3 at the Colonial, with the Lunts in "Amphitryon 38."

"Golden Boy" is set for the Playhouse Oct. 17.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Sept. 21

3:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Marathon Runner Backed by McCoy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—With his political machine cracking under constant attacks from the Republican City Committee, open opposition of the State Democratic organization, and revolt in the ranks of the local organization, Mayor Thomas P. McCoy has sponsored Leslie S. Pawson, 1938 Boston Marathon winner, as candidate for Alderman. Mr. Pawson holds a position with the Park Department.

Not only will Mr. Pawson's popularity be used to sway other districts in the City, it was explained, but he will be counted on to break the strong Fairlawn Republican stronghold which has refused to stray from the GOP column on election day for many years.

The athlete is said to be popular among residents of this district where he resides with his family.

CBS Staff Names Union

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board said Sept. 20 that radio broadcasting technicians and engineers of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., had chosen the Associated Broadcast Technicians, an independent union, as their collective bargaining agency.

Federal Control Hit in Platform Of Vermont GOP

(Continued from Page 9)

election of Republican candidates for the National House and Senate," the reference concluded.

* * *

Payroll Figures

If business conditions continue to improve the total pay roll of employers subject to provisions of the Vermont Unemployment Compensation Act may be as large for 1938 as it was in 1937, it was indicated in figures released by the Compensation Department.

The total pay roll for 1936 was $52,787,559 and for 1937 it was $60,635,702. For the first six months of this year the pay roll of State employers coming under the Act had totaled $30,285,708.

* * *

Dedication Plans

Plans are being completed by a special committee appointed by Governor Aiken for dedication of the new statute of Ceres which has just been completed and placed on the golden dome of the capitol. The figure will replace one which stood there for 80 years.

The ceremony will be equally important as an honor to Dwight J. Dwinell, Sergeant-at-Arms, who directed construction of the statute and carved the head himself. The actual unveiling will be done by Mr. Dwinell.

Amusements

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Gaynor—Montgomery—Tone
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★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 2 p. m.
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in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

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Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 WEEI New season of "Big Town" dramas with Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor.

8:30 WEEI New Al Jolson series, with Douglas Corrigan, flier, as guest; Martha Raye, songs; Lud Gluskin's Orchestra; "Parkyakakas," comedian.

9:00 WNAC Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit and the Box of Knowledge Quiz.

9:30 WAAB Concerto recital by Joseph Coleman, violinist, and WOR Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. Mendelssohn Concerto, Op. 64.

10:00 WNAC William Allen White on "Concern of the Public in Industrial Harmony," at Washington, D. C.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Four Showmen"	"Top Hatters"	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Dot and Pat," songs	"Top Hatters"	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 G. Heatter; talk	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Political talk	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; pol. talk	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Pol. talk; music	Preview of Primaries	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Today"; B. Trout	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sports reports
6:45 E. Light's Orches.	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Election returns	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Novelty choir	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Election returns and	Musicale	"Musical Album"	Dean Dickens, songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	music	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Dance music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edw.	Election returns and	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Election Returns	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 G. Robinson	music	vocal group	Election Returns	Music; Election returns
8:30 Al Jolson; orch.;	Election returns and	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet; drama	Jack Ward
8:45 Doug. Corrigan	music	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet; drama	Music From Many Lands
9:00 "Grand Central	Election returns and	Frank Crumit; Julia	Election Returns	Variety Hour
9:15 Station"; sketch	music	Sanderson	Election Returns	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Election returns and	"Fibber McGee"; variety	WOR Symphony Or.;	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	music	program	Jos. Coleman, violinist	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	Election returns and	Seventh International	Election Returns Until	Gypsy music
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	music	Management Congress	Outcome Is Decided	Music; Election returns
10:30 Election returns	Election returns and	"Hollywood Gossip"	Election Returns Until	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 Music; election	music	Organist	Outcome Is Decided	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Election Returns	News Service	Election Returns Until	"Day's End"; music
11:15 Dog talk; election	and Music Until Out-	Weather Service	Outcome Is Decided	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Election returns;	come Is Decided	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Election Returns Until	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 dance music	Election returns; music	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Outcome Is Decided	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	"The Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; popular	"Variations"; musical	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orch.; news	program	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Food secrets	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Dedication N. E. State	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Hillbillies	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Grange Bldg.; Eastern	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	Music; talk	Instrumental Ensemble	States Exposition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Grounds, W. Springf'ld	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	George and Juanita	"The Hitmakers"	Kiwanis Club luncheon
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	speakers
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Organ music
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Frolics"; music	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	"Classical Album"
2:30 Anthony Eden	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Commentator
2:45 "Lyric Serenade"	"Betty Crocker"; talk	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Book Reviews
3:00 Harry Woodring	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Six-Day Bicycle Race
3:15 Syncopation Piece	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Evalyn Tyner, songs	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Network program
3:45 Vocal Trio	"Concert Hall"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Network program
4:00 Berkshire Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:15 Festival	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Dramatic sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.		"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Who Sang It?"; vocal-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	ists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "The Castilliana"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Network program	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Enoch Light's Orch.	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 "Rhythm Revue"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"The Rondoliers"
7:15 M. Carley, piano	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Jean Evans, songs
7:45 Doris Rhodes	Network speaker	Columnist	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Midweek Function	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Midweek Function	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Mr. Pickwick Takes a	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Souvenir"; vocalist and	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Bow"; dramatic sketch	vocalists	orchestra	Back-to-Farm Movem't
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"Mr. Pickwick Takes a	"Town Hall Varieties";	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater; "His-
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	Bow"; dramatic sketch	Col. Stoopnagle; music	Novelty choir	tory in Action"
9:30 "Blue Velvet"; so-	NBC Minstrel Show	"For Men Only"; vocal-	George Olsen's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 loists; orchestra	NBC Minstrel Show	ist; orchestra; guests	George Olsen's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game"	"Art of Musical Russia"	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Greatest Man in the	"Music from Germany"
10:15 Max Eastman	"Art of Musical Russia"	Class and Dance	World"; dramatization	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	"Art of Musical Russia"	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies from the Skies"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	"Art of Musical Russia"	Class and Dance	"Melodies from the Skies"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	"Melodies from the Skies"	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Talk on Docs; orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses' Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Dance music	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Dance music	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	lem; variety

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Music in Colombia

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Geographically, Colombia is larger than France and Germany combined. What is Colombia musically? Since it is a Spanish-speaking country, we might expect its music to be predominantly Spanish in character. But this assumption would be as mistaken as that American music should be a reflection of British airs. American music found its materials not in Europe but in the native melodies of Indian and Afro-American origin. Colombian music is similarly nourished by the native Indian elements (Incas, Chibchas, etc.). The imported Spanish rhythm followed its own evolution, resulting in a typical dual meter of 3 beats against 2, common to most Latin-American countries. Thus, Colombian music is a product of two elements, the native Indian and the metropolitan Spanish.

This applies, of course, to popular music only, of which the typical examples are Colombian Pasillos, or country dances. Symphonic and instrumental music of contemporary Colombian composers utilizes these native elements, but the technique of composition is naturally and inevitably European.

General musical education in Colombia stands high. There is a symphony orchestra in Bogotá, the capital of Colombia, and there are conservatories in Bogotá, Medellin, Tunja, and other important cities. The Symphony Orchestra of Bogotá was founded 30 years ago under the directorship of Colombia's prime composer and musician, Guillermo Uribe-Holguin, who was its conductor for a quarter of a century. It was reorganized in May, 1936, and since then has been conducted by Guillermo Espinosa, a native Colombian with European education.

* * *

Last August, the orchestra held a festival of Latin-American music on the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Bogotá. There were guest conductors from other countries: the Brazil composer, Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez; Armando Carvajal of Chile, and the writer of these lines.

Guillermo Uribe-Holguin is by far the most significant composer of Colombia. Born in Bogotá on March 17, 1880, he studied first with Narciso Garay, the Panama musician who is now Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama. In 1907 he went to Paris, where he studied with Vincent d'Indy. His first Violin Sonata is his only published work. Since his return to Bogotá in 1910, he has written an enormous amount of music (choral Requiem, orchestral suites, Violin Concerto, Piano Concerto, five violin sonatas, two violoncello sonatas, three string quartets, two piano quintets, etc.), but published nothing. Uribe-Holguin's music is impressionistic and Gallic in character, reflecting influences of Debussy and Vincent d'Indy.

This French influence is, incidentally, still strongest among most South American musicians who have not as yet caught up with the sobering influence of neo-classical music as practiced in Europe and in the United States. This definite French derivation robs the music of Uribe-Holguin of some of its significance, but fortunately he has not ignored the native resources of Colombian folk music. In this popular vein he has written a collection of 250 piano pieces in dance form, based on native airs and rhythms. When the collection is finally published (there is hope that the Department of Fine Arts of Colombia will perform this cultural task), it will mark the first appearance of Colombian folk music in art form, comparable (mutatis mutandis) to the appearance of Chopin's Polish dances.

* * *

In contrast to Uribe-Holguin, his contemporary, Emilio Murillo, born in Bogotá on April 9, 1880, writes Pasillos and other popular music in the raw, lacking the necessary technique to make an art form of his pieces. But just because his music is a raw product it is of interest for the folklorist.

Alejandro Villalobos (born in Santander in 1875) is better known in Colombia as a municipal band leader than a composer, but he did write a number of works for the orchestra (among them a "Tropical" Symphony), and many smaller pieces. José Rozo Contreras (born in Santander, on Jan. 7, 1894), the leader of the Nacional Band of Bogotá since 1933, has studied in Vienna and Rome. His orchestral suite, "Tierra Colombiana" (Colombian Land) was performed in Vienna in 1930. Jesús Bermudez Silva, born in Bogotá on Dec. 24, 1884, studied with Uribe-Holguin. His activities are connected with the musical life in Tunja. His own music is derived from Colombian folklore, but is essentially European in technique. A place apart belongs to E. Giovannetti, composer of Italian birth and education who settled in Colombia about 1930, and has since identified himself with religious musical education. He has written some 500 choral compositions, and also some orchestral works, among them two symphonies.

The younger generation of Colombia possesses a few promising talents, among them Carlos Posada Amador, born in Medellin on April 25, 1908, a pupil of Paul Dukas and Nadia Boulanger in Paris. His orchestral work, "Coronation of the Chief in Guatavita" is Wagnerian despite the definitely native subject, but at least the composer attempts to utilize the pentatonic of the Chibcha tribe. Another young composer, Adolfo Mejia of Bogotá, has a definite talent, but as yet has not found his own idiom, and hesitates between second-hand European music and flashes of native imagination. Both Posada Amador and Mejia were represented in the programs of the August Festival.

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Wide World

When Toscanini Conducted at the Lucerne Festival

Lower left, the scene at the concert in Wagner's garden at Triebschen; above, Emanuel Feuermann and Dusolina Giannini, soloists, and the maestro in action.

Snow White in an Art Gallery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Most exciting of the art shows offered last week were two events—miles apart in esthetic significance—a display of arts and crafts from Bali in the Dutch East Indies, and water colors used in the filming of Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." It is no secret that the resource and enterprise of Mr. Disney's Hollywood studios extend far beyond the mere production of motion pictures, and that the creator of filmland's most fascinating fantasies has more than once cast his eyes fondly toward the museums. In this instance it is not so much the museums, perhaps, as the art galleries and the novelty-loving public that his view is bent toward. But the gist of the matter is the same. Mr. Disney understands full well the tremendous attraction of the art he puts into his motion pictures. If that attraction holds good for the screen, then why not for the drawings that go into the making of these pictures?

* * *

The Disney exhibition, which opened at the Julien Levy Gallery, for a three-weeks showing, consists of 50 or 100 water color drawings on celluloid, exactly as they were designed for the filming of "Snow White" by the Disney studios. Charming caricatures, exquisitely drawn and colored, they are not wholly autographic, though the master's guiding hand is evident in the work. Call them water color prints, or what not—they evidently come in limited editions—they are a novelty of the first rank. Already the public has given his latest puppet enterprise its warmest approval. Even before the opening last Tuesday collectors had delved into their pockets to acquire a dozen or more of the little pictures.

Almost every phase of the famous movie is illustrated in the exhibition. The pictures indeed recall all the delightful episodes, the whimsical events, which befall the fairy princess and the fabled gnomes in the screen-told tale—and explain too much of its charm. The Disney idiom is picture making keyed to the machine, with the greatest finish. Not a line is out of place, not a figure is shown that is not palpitant with humor and vitality.

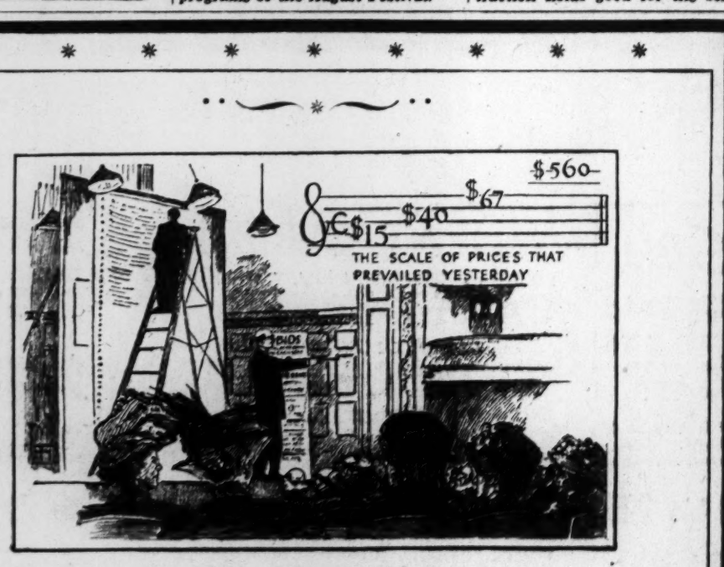
* * *

The native craftsmen of Bali have done their work differently, if no less tastefully, in the second sparkling show of the week—a display of arts and crafts at the Wanamaker store, arranged and patronized by the Consul General of The Netherlands. Apart from the souvenir collecting of tourists, this work seems to have received very little appreciation in America. Artists and writers who have visited the island and recorded its romantic charms in paintings and travelogues have not told fully the story of Bali's contemporary wood carvings, silverwork and weaving.

Fashioned of exotic woods, such as teak, jack fruit and mahogany, Balinese wood carving is illustrated in the display by dancing figures, the weird gods of Malay legend and belief, and native heads. Many of them are extremely sensitive and natural in expression, others—especially the figures of ritual dancers—disclose a curious combination of primitivism and skill. Collected from different parts of Bali, the figures are usually anonymous. The Balinese batik, of which several examples are shown, designed with grotesque gods delicately stenciled in colors, and the pagan ritual and demonology of the race are further shown in several water color drawings, as well as in hangings of woven materials in reds and blacks, banded with primitive symbols.

The silver, of which there are several distinguished groups, represents one of the more sophisticated of the Balinese arts. The pieces range from large, open vases to dishes and bowls, some of them wrought with robust bands of perforated and molded ornament. Differing from the other objects, in which human and religious symbols are usually subjects of design, the ornamentation of these pieces takes its inspiration from the naturalistic forms of flowers, fruit and foliage.

While it would be too much to claim for these craftsmen a place of major importance in the arts and crafts of the world, the objects on display are honest in their expression, and often charming. The arts of the wood carver make a particularly striking impression in the collection, which consists altogether of about 300 pieces. If not the first show of this art in New York, the present one, which is believed the most comprehensive, has attracted a great deal of interest. C. B.



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Fred Stone in 'Lightnin'

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The theater has changed considerably in 20 years. Winchell Smith was one of the most dexterous and successful of American dramatists back in 1918. In those days vaudeville still influenced the drama and hokum was in its heyday. Since then the films have found a voice and taken over that kind of theatrical trickery, leaving the theater with a smaller audience, but one for which tricks are no longer enough. Fewer plays than ever before are now admired because they tell elementary stories about city slickers thwarted in their attempt to hoodwink forthright, honest country folk.

And yet when "Lightnin'," large success of 20 years ago, was revived at the John Golden Theater the other night it had a warmth and kindliness that once more made it a pleasing thing to listen to in the theater. Fred Stone is the Lightnin' Bill Jones of the occasion, playing the role so affectionately acted years ago by Frank Bacon. Where Frank Bacon was clear-cut, Mr. Stone is a trifle fuzzy, but the character is there still and Mr. Stone can make the old fellow lovable. Lightnin' drinks heavily and imagines himself all sorts of great man, inventing amusing lies about his shrewdness, is in fact an amiable descendant of the braggart soldier of the early Roman farces, a figure that has been amusing in the theater since the theater began.

* * *

Pictured again, even with the technique of 20 years ago, he still clings to his appeal. The crooked real estate men are still at work trying to get property away from the poor but honest folk in order to sell it to the railroad at enormous profit; their victims still triumph at the proper moment, which comes in the trial scene in the second act. The brave young man wins the girl who misunderstood him, the good judge wins the woman to whom he has just granted a divorce, and Lightnin', who has lost his loving wife, finds her restored to him. And in the hotel where most of this takes place, the State line passes right through the middle of the lobby, making it possible for the heroic young man to escape arrest by stepping from Nevada to California.

This is all antiquated stuff, surely, and really ought not to retain its power to please. It does, nevertheless. For Winchell Smith knew his fellow humans as well as he knew the theater. His plays were mechanical, but he hid the mechanics to a certain degree by his fond treatment of his characters. And so "Lightnin'" can very well enjoy prosperity once more. People in audiences still like to love the people they see in plays.

* * *

Another play came to town in the first week of the new season. "Come Across," it is called, and it has come across from London. It should be amusing, for it concerns a set of characteristically American gangsters transplanted into the midst of English life. The contrasts that are possible provide splendid material for comedy. The authors, however, have taken advantage of their play ides only in the most obvious ways.

Guy Beauchamp and Michael Pertwee wrote the play, setting its scenes in a London hospital to which has come the American gang leader with an American gangster bullet in his chest. He wants it removed and to insure its removal kidnaps the child of the operating surgeon. Enemy gangsters have followed him to London. They want to kill him. Also, his own men want their share of the treasure their leader carries. The operation takes place, the lights go out suddenly, the patient is killed. Who did it?

No suavity is displayed in the writing, no great degree of invention in the contriving of the play. There are many jokes, but few of them good ones when judged by the American ear. The American crook is played by an English actor, who in order to seem American, exaggerates so much that he becomes a man without a country. It is altogether a disappointing play. Among the players only Cameron Hall succeeds in getting real fun out of his role.

The Lucerne Music Festival

By Willi Reich

Lucerne, Switz.

The beautiful old city of Lucerne, on the shores of the "Lake of the Four Cantons," in the center of Switzerland, has up to now attracted the international traveling public mainly through its wonderful scenic location, and because it is the point of departure for excursions up the Rigi and into the Wilhelm Tell country. With its first music festival, now brought to a successful close, Lucerne has become an artistic center of the first rank, apparently destined to take over certain international functions of Salzburg. Six orchestral concerts, a number of solo appearances and a magnificent exhibition of music manuscripts formed the substance of the six-weeks music festival.

The artistic and social peak of the festival was reached in two concerts conducted by Arturo Toscanini, the first of which took place in the open air in the garden of the villa in Triebschen where Richard Wagner lived from 1866 to 1872. There Wagner completed the "Meistersinger" and the "Ring of the Nibelungs." There he celebrated his marriage with Cosima, and their son, Siegfried, was born, in whose honor Wagner composed the "Siegfried Idyl," first produced in December, 1870, in Triebschen.

* * *

The "Siegfried Idyl" was the center of interest of the concert which was conducted by Toscanini in Triebschen. The best instrumentalists of Switzerland, with Adolf Busch as concertmaster, had placed themselves at his disposal. This picked group played with a fervor and purity of tone seldom heard. The "Idyl" was set in a frame of Mozart's G minor Symphony and Beethoven's Second Symphony, both presented by the Maestro with dramatic grandeur. The prelude to the third act of the "Meistersinger" and Rossini's graceful overture to "La Scala di Seta" completed the open-air program.

The second Toscanini concert, given in the convention hall in Lucerne, was sold out. The principal works played were Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony and the Third Symphony by Brahms, also Cherubini's "Anakréon" Overture and the "Meistersinger" Prelude, played with comedic verve. The enthusiasm of the listeners, among whom were the Italian Crown Princess, Wagner's stepdaughters, Daniela Thode and Eva Chamberlain, and countless famous musicians, such as Hubermann, Ansermet, Bruno Walter, and others, assumed Mediterranean temperatures at both concerts. The Maestro, however, modestly directed the applause to his magnificent orchestra.

* * *

The Toscanini concerts were preceded by two evenings presided over by Ernst Ansermet and Fritz Busch. Ansermet offered Stravinsky and Ravel in masterly interpretation and fashioned a Haydn symphony into a musical gem. In addition, he accompanied Alfred Cortot in a magistral rendition of Schumann's Piano Concerto and the "Variations Symphoniques" by César Franck. Busch conducted a Beethoven program, with the "Egmont" Overture and the Fifth Symphony. An unforgettable experience was the artistry with which he accompanied his brother Adolf in the Violin Concerto.

After the triumph of Toscanini it was a difficult task for the conductors of the two closing concerts to shine in glory beside the Maestro. But Bruno Walter and Willem Mengelberg captured their audiences with skillfully built and excellently interpreted programs. Walter presented as his principal attraction Schubert's great C Major Symphony, which he penetrated with the special charm which is his. This was preceded by a brilliant performance of Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and some especially well rendered fragments of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan." Mengelberg presented brilliant performances of Brahms's First Symphony and Schubert's "Unfinished," and closed with a glowing rendition of "Les Préludes" by Liszt.

* * *

Beside the orchestral concerts and the appearance of Dusolina Giannini, Emanuel Feuermann, and Adolf Busch as soloists, the Lucerne festival offered a music exhibition, to which the three great music-producing European countries, Germany, Italy, and France, had sent a rich store of priceless relics. The German and Italian collections were notable by reason particularly of the quality of the few pieces shown, which ranged from the original score of the "Magic Flute" to that of Verdi's "Requiem"; while the French hall displayed a great number of very rare autographs. Of especial interest were items from private Swiss collections, which were placed on exhibition here for the first time, particularly the imposing Beethoven collection of H. C. Bodmer, of Zürich.

The tremendous success of the first music festival in Lucerne encourages favorable hopes for the future. Since Toscanini has already promised several concerts in 1939, the organizers need have no worries about next year's festival.

Bruno Walter, who also conducted Festival concerts.

'Last Train South'

By Harold Hobson

London

Two plays of the current London season have dealt with the theme of violent revolution—"Glorious Morning" at the Duchess and "Last Train South" at the St. Martin's. Both are sober and serious works, dealing with their subject in a profitable and constructive manner. The first expounds the paramount necessity of freedom of conscience, and the second stresses the futility of hatred and the value of forgiveness. Both are soundly constructed, building up to climaxes of considerable power, and both unfortunately are almost completely lacking in humor. There the resemblance ends, for whilst "Glorious Morning" survived a period of early neglect, and is shortly moving to the Whitehall Theater, "Last Train South" is being taken off after a run of less than a month.

The play has the temporal continuity of a Greek tragedy. Its action takes place in a railway station in Russia during the first years of the Revolution. Refugee trains continually pass along the line, and one of them is held up by Fyodor, the Bolshevik son of the stationmaster, so that General Zadolski, and his daughter and sister, may be prevented from escaping into central Europe. For Fyodor's brother-in-law, Paul, whilst a soldier in Zadolski's regiment, had been flogged to such purpose that he had become helpless and half-witted. The hatred of Fyodor and his sister, Anya, for Zadolski and his class, and their determination to be revenged at all costs, cast a lurid glare over the first two acts of the play.

* * *

The atmosphere is well simulated. Trains thunder down the line, the intermittent lights from their carriage windows shine along the platform, their engines whistle and shriek, and periodical gunfire and explosions tell of fierce fighting in the streets of the town. In the midst of this noise, confusion, violence, and terror Paul wanders round, vainly trying to remember something that the unfrocked priest, Gaskin (who seems to be unable to see the difference between the station waiting room and a club), has once told him. Not until the last act does he get hold of the thing that has eluded him. It is the Biblical verse about forgiving one's enemies.

This verse is the basis of a last act that is profoundly moving and deeply sincere, as well as dramatic in the highest degree. The temper of the play as a whole may be too unrelievedly somber for many tastes, and it is written perhaps in too unvaried a key, but the climax, in which Zadolski and his companions are allowed to escape, is one of the finest things to be seen on the London stage. It is greatly to be regretted that it will soon be seen on the London stage no more. But it proves that in Mr. R. C. Hutchinson, the author, whose celebrity as a novelist is already widespread, the theater has a recruit whose intensity of feeling, clarity of perception, and dramatic skill are qualities of the highest potential value.

* * *

The management of the St. Martin's has taken the opportunity offered by this play to bring about a change in that most conservative of British institutions—the program. Usually English theatrical programs give little more information than can be gained from the cast of characters, and to demand sixpence for this modest supply of information is rightly regarded by the more economically-minded playgoers as a particularly flagrant example of impudence.

The St. Martin's however, has, almost alone amongst London theaters, always attempted to render its programs a trifle more informative than this. It has invariably printed short biographies of the chief players appearing in its productions, biographies that have whiled away many a weary minute during the intervals. On the present occasion it has abandoned this excellent plan, and instead launched its actors and actresses in the path of authorship. Each member of the company presenting "Last Train South" indulges in a little essay. Mr. John Abbott (Fyodor) speculates on the size of the ideal theater; Mr. Aubrey Dexter (Gaskin) modestly reflects that perhaps even 20 years' experience on the stage may not have been sufficient for the subtleties of his present role, and Miss Barbara Gott, who takes a small part, assures us that she amused the audience so much in her first comedy character that she has never since been allowed to do the tragedy upon which her heart is apparently set.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Symphony Orchestra will begin its fifty-ninth season with a pair of concerts on Oct. 28-29. Vladimir Golschmann will return as conductor for his eighth consecutive season. Soloists will be Sergei Rachmaninoff; Fritz Kreisler; Maria Reining, soprano, who will make her first American concert appearance with the St. Louis Symphony; Lotte Lehmann; Myra Hess; Boris Golschmann, pianist, brother of Vladimir Golschmann, in his American début; violoncellist; Igor Stravinsky, who will appear as guest conductor in a program consisting partly of his own works and, Artur Rubinstein, pianist.

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Trust in the Lord†	Handel
Blessings†	Stayner
Abide with Me**	O'Hara
Abide with me††	Shelley
Abide with me**	de Koven
Hear, O Heavens, and Give Ear, O Earth†	Riker
I Will Mention the Loving-kindness†	Riker
God So Loved the World*	Warner
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They That Sow in Tears Shall Reap in Joy†	Harker
How Beautiful Upon the Mountains††	Harker
Fear Not Ye, O Israel††	Buck
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The Ninety and Nine††	Campion
Gratitude††	Curran
Be thou faithful unto death†	Mendelssohn
Calvary††	Rodney
I'm a Pilgrim††	Johnson
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Behold, the Tabernacle of God†	Dr. Bannister
God Shall Wipe Away All Tears!	Foery
These are they which came*	Gaul
Judge Me, O God***	Buck
Judge Me, O God***	Matthews
Repent Ye††	Scott
The Prodigal Son††	Parker
Out of the Deep?	Bedell
Rend Your Hearts, And Not Your Garments*	Rogers
Blow Ye the Trumpet†	Andrews
Turn ye even to Me with all your heart***	Harker
If with all your hearts*	Mendelssohn
Hold Thou My Hand†	Curran
Blessed is He**	Woodman
Be Thou Our Guide**	Eyre
O Saviour, hear me†	Gluck

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Business and Industry

Argentina, Chile Plan Quotas On Textile Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—With South America more than ever susceptible to North American economy, it is not surprising there have been adverse local reactions to the latest recession. The 10 States that make up this continent live and have their being as producers of raw materials and, as prices of these have receded, so their buying power has diminished.

This explains the present lack of optimism among textile importers and the reports that many of the larger stores have considerable stocks left over from the last season and are restricting overseas purchases to the brightening of assortments. It also explains the new wave of legislation further to restrict textile imports. Argentina, best among the 10 consumers for foreign sales, is the latest to contemplate such measures, and, though others are to blame for the tribulations of national industry, Great Britain and the United States are bound to suffer by the proposed limitation and by the general uncertainty aroused. Chile also is now planning quotas, importers report, which will make the licensing system complete for textiles along the whole West Coast of South America.

Difference in Seasons

There are two vital facts to be kept in view about the South American textile market. First of all, there is the difference in seasons. While Europe and North America are Winter-bound, the greater part of this continent is in Spring mood and preparing for Summer. Thus, buying has just commenced for next Winter, based mainly on the fashions now being established in the United States and elsewhere.

Secondly, South America, or at any rate the urban parts of it which contain practically all the purchasing power that interests overseas manufacturers, is essentially Latin in outlook, alert to seize on any novelty in subject, design or coloring. A maximum variety in minimum manufacturing quantities is essential. In Chile, Germany has been accepting 200% mark orders.

Germany, especially, has appreciated the increasing continental emphasis on novelties, and in woollens, even in medium and better qualities, has registered extra sales. There are new opportunities in winter sports, articles for which are becoming very popular in the many southern countries bordering on the Andean slopes. An effort to supply this part of the world with fashionable skiing costumes would not go unrewarded at this time. The preference for American styles, notably in the woman's realm, as broadcast by Hollywood, persist in the sports field, despite price differences.

German Novelties Lead

More inquiries are noted today for poplins but, here again, Germany has set the pace in the main race for novelties. Japan, too, has displayed design and color originality in cotton fabrics—a remarkable tribute to her long-range ambitions in a market where present sales depend almost exclusively on her own purchases from South America.

American ideas, however, still triumph in many novelty lines. There is a distinct South American trend toward the adoption of the customs and fashions of the "Good neighbor" to the North. To mention one line alone, a close watch is advisable on fashions in semi-tropical clothing suitable for those climes immediately to the south of Panama.

Farther south, where the climate is more temperate and purchasing power generally higher, orders are now being given for next winter, embracing, roughly, the April-August period. Here, ladies' and men's requirements are largely what they are in New York, qualified by the customary bias for novelties. National industry suffices for the prosaic demands of the rural areas; foreign articles are still preferred by urbanites provided novelty is allied with quality.

Int'l Agricultural Report Gives Profit on TVA Deal

NEW YORK (AP)—Brief mention was made in the annual income report of International Agricultural Corp. of its deal with the Tennessee Valley Authority which was dealt with at length in the Congressional investigation into the affairs of that body.

As brought out in the investigation, the company between 1934 and 1936 bought 570 acres of phosphate rock for approximately $148,000 and sold it in 1937 to the TVA for $680,000. Company officers said the corporation netted about $525,000 on the $148,000 purchase.

In the income report, however, there is listed as part of profits from all sources, for twelve months ended June 30, a non-recurring profit of $443,685 from the sale of assets. This profit was used to retire bonds of the company.

A company official explained that against the $525,000 profit on the TVA deal had been deducted the book loss on the company's sale of its half interest in a German corporation — Kaliwerke Sollstedt Gewerkschaft.

The company's latest year's earnings, $701,327, compared with $770,154 for the preceding fiscal year. Both periods are figured after estimated federal and state income and undistributed profits taxes.

FPC Sees Power Use Up 33 P. C. in 5 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission estimated that the nation's electroprocess enterprises would require 17,781,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power annually within the next five years.

This, officials said, would be an increase of approximately one-third over the amount used in the past. These industries—which include such processes as aluminum, copper and zinc recovery—have consumed more than one-tenth of the electric energy generated for public use in the entire United States.

On N. B. C. Board

By a Staff Photographer

Edward F. McGrady

Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America and former Assistant Secretary of Labor, Elected to the Board of Directors of the National Broadcasting Co.

President Studies Broad Problem Of Rail Rejuvenation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—President Roosevelt is concerning himself with the whole broad problem of railroad rehabilitation in the important conferences being held at the White House; the topic is far broader than the mere question of wages and hours and the threatened strike by the highly organized railroad workers. This was the comment of Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary today, prior to the afternoon conference of railway management and labor with the Chief Executive.

The questions being taken up deal with railway finances, economies in terminals and rolling stock, questions of amalgamations and consolidations. In fact, it is an approach to the whole broad problem of rail transportation in the modern era, threatened by bus, truck, passenger car and airplane.

This subject has bothered Presidents ever since the time of Woodrow Wilson, when American railroads were first put under Government operation.

There are some indications that the sharp struggle over the proposed 15 per cent wage cut, which has now been fought up through most of the early stages of attempted arbitration to the point where a conditional strike vote has been taken, is bringing to a head the whole transportation problem. The New Deal has dodged this question pretty effectively thus far, it is felt here, got around it by making big advances of federal credit to the carriers. Sooner or later the harassed railroads must face a showdown however, it is asserted, in view of the continuing deficits which many of the big lines are running up.

Participating in the conference with Mr. Roosevelt were Carl Gray, Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific; Martin W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania; Ernest C. Norris, President of the Southern Railway; while on the labor side there were Geo. M. Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association; Bert M. Jewell, President of the AFL Railway Employes' Department, and David B. Robertson, chairman of a rail brotherhood.

The early comment stressed the point that Mr. Roosevelt is not directly concerning himself with the threatened strike. What Mr. Roosevelt appears to be doing is to bring up the fundamental transportation problem, in a bold effort to get management and labor together in a common understanding and a joint course of action.

Management insists there is no other economy it can make besides the wage cut.

Labor charges that if financial structures of railroads were modernized the "water could be squeezed out."

To this management retorts that government antitrust laws prevent mergers in some instances and that anyway these would lessen employment. If agreement is not reached strike ballots will be counted and the dispute will move into its final stage.

Texas Corp. Is Purchasing Kansas Outlets From Shell

NEW YORK (AP)—Texas Corporation announced it was completing the purchase of 21 Kansas outlets from Shell Petroleum Corp.

The properties involved consist of six bulk stations to handle wholesale business and about 15 retail service stations.

Some of the cities involved, according to the company, were: Arkansas City, Chanute, Humbolt, Ottawa, Paola, Parsons, and Yates Center.

The Texas Corp., spokesman said he did not know whether the purchase included all of the major Shell properties in Kansas.

Superior Steel Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of Superior Steel Corp. has been called for Oct. 10 to authorize a $2,000,000 bond issue. It was reported the corporation planned to use the proceeds for retirement of $963,000 of bonds now outstanding, for payment of $500,000 notes and for additional working capital. The corporation operates in the Pittsburgh district.

U. S. Steel Unit Reduces Price Of Rails $2.50 a Ton

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20 (AP)—Big steel bid today for more business from its one-time best customer, the railroads, by reducing prices of rails and accessories from $2 to $5 a ton.

In announcing the cut, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest unit of the giant U. S. Steel, also confirmed all other prices for fourth quarter delivery.

Other producers are expected to step quickly into line with the price list and relieve some uncertainty which had developed due to the more than two weeks delay in the usual time for fixing final period quotations.

A Stabilization Move

Coming as it did with employment, production and pay roll levels slowly increasing in the industry, the move was viewed here as stabilizing both wages and prices.

The slash in track equipment quotations came despite the cry of operators that they have improved the quality of rails at such a cost in mill equipment and production they could not afford to sell for less.

Railroads have always stood first, second or third in consumption of steel, but in the past decade usually have been third, with the automotive and building industries ahead.

The steel industry is reasoning that despite the financial crisis facing the roads, they will have to find the money next year to replace much of their rails, whose average life is between 7 and 8 years—one year on such stretches as the famed Horseshoe Curve in Pennsylvania near Altoona.

In the past five years the railroads have purchased 12,296,000 tons of steel, compared with 21,100,000 in the preceding five years, when the depression already had caused them to cut their budgets.

Roads Use Less Steel

An indication of the individual buying of roads may be seen in the comparisons of New York Central, which took 202,202 tons in 1929 and 87,230 last year, and Pennsylvania, which bought 310,000 tons in 1929 and hasn't purchased since it bought 100,000 tons in the fall of 1936.

Railroad buying normally does not start until later in the year, with deliveries spread through the summer. The price fixture will make it possible for the roads to estimate better for their budgets.

The most important rail cut was in standard "T" rails, ranging from 60 to 150 pounds per yard, number 1 quality. The new price, $40, down $2.50, is free on board cars at mills either in Bessemer, Pa., or Gary, Ind.

Prior to 1932 the price was $43 a ton. On Oct. 20, 1932 they were cut to $40 and on Nov. 9, 1933, reduced to $36.375 at the Government's demand. On December 1, 1936, they were jumped to $39 and in March 1937 placed at $42.50 soon after a boost in wages was granted.

Exchange to Stay Open in Event Of War, Official Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the Administration's highest financial officers said the stock markets would not be closed in the event of a European war.

The official, who declined to be quoted by name, told reporters:

"We call ourselves the financial center of the world and ought to act that way. We must keep our markets open so that the world can trade in them."

The official said only a financial panic which demoralized exchange trading would justify closing financial markets.

"There is no indication, no sign, no reason why we shoud have a panic," he added.

"As far as anyone in the Administration that I know envisages, no one wants to close the exchanges."

Treasury Bills Sell At a Higher Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Rates on Treasury bills showed an increase this week compared with the preceding week, according to an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau. The Treasury's weekly sale of approximately $100,000,000 of 91-day bills brought an average interest rate of 0.106 per cent, compared with 0.103 for the previous week, and 0.049 per cent two weeks ago.

Of the $260,895,000 applied for, the Treasury accepted $100,043,000. Prices ranged from a high of 99.980, equivalent to a rate of 0.079 per cent, to a low of 99.969, or 0.123 per cent. The average price, giving 0.106 per cent, was 99.973. Of the amount bid at the low price 47 per cent was accepted.

The bills are dated Sept. 21 and mature Dec. 21.

Illinois Central System Orders 1,000 Box Cars

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central system announced it had ordered 1,000 box cars costing $2,700,000 for delivery early next year by the American Car & Foundry Company at St. Louis.

The 40-ton cars will be steel sheathed and wood lined. They will be acquired under a renta arrangement which will amortize the cost over a 15-year period.

No War-Boom Likely

"Prospective business in line pipe includes 80 miles of 8 and 10-inch pipe for a line in southern Illinois and a proposed line to be laid between southwestern Kansas and the Mesaba iron range in Minnesota. The latter also includes branch lines into intervening states," concludes the survey.

If War Comes, Will Commodity, Stock Prices Copy '14 Trends?

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Everybody here is trying to remember what happened in Wall Street in 1914 and wondering if it will happen again, but nobody has any faith in the guesses, even his own.

Wall Street didn't seem very shrewd then in foreseeing the war. Stock prices started down at the end of 1912 from about 92 (Dow-Jones industrial index) to about 80, and hung there for a year and a half until the month of Sarajevo. In the third week of July all leading European exchanges were closed, and there was only one market to sell, New York.

The New York Stock Exchange was closed July 31, midst tumbling values. Prices closed at 72 and opened in November at 55, and rose all through 1915, making 1914 sellers sorry for themselves, in one of the sharpest proportionate rises on record, steeper than 1928-1929, to nearly 100. That was nearly the war-time peak.

Commodity Trend Not Uniform

Commodities acted diversely, as they did last week. Wheat, with the largest food value for the smallest cargo space, rose from 80 cents in July to $1.20 in December and $1.50 the next spring and over $3 in 1918. Sugar went up too, and cotton-seed oil. But cotton went down into the "buy-a-bale" movement, and rubber, hides, coffee and cocoa tumbled too. The Cotton Exchange here was closed the day after the Stock Exchange, and opened shortly after it opened, four months later.

These commodity price movements have been faintly reiterated last week. At least wheat went up and cotton went down. Sugar's strength followed the 1914 pattern. Rubber's strength, which did not reflect 1914, was explained by continuance into the coming fourth quarter of the I. R. R. C.'s 45 per cent limit on rubber export quotas.

Commodity bears are inclined to scout the notion that military activities would be bullish on staples, for, they say, England and the military nations have been putting by stores, and the commodity markets have already received the benefit of buying which in 1914 they only received after hostilities opened. Bulls, however, say that this will merely lead to further ultimate diversion of effort in Europe from production of staples, particularly farm crops.

Exchange Factor Uncertain

Biggest potential difference between now and 24 years ago seems to be in possible international exchange movements. In 1914 a money squeeze in London, which quickly necessitated a moratorium, led debtors to sell all possible dollar balances to get sterling to meet quick debts, and sterling rose to $7.00.

Now, however, there appears little likelihood of a London money squeeze. The official gold reserves there are something like $4,000,000,000 against about $750,000,000 in 1914. France has about $2,400,000,000 left of her 1931 accumulation, against only about $800,000,000 in 1914, which at that time was the world's largest bullion hoard.

There was panic European selling of American securities in 1914, but there seems less likelihood of it now. People remember the boom which began in November. Besides, Europeans own only about $5,000,000,000 of American securities, or about the same amount they owned in 1914, despite the tremendous increase in the outstanding listed volume. And in 1914 American business was slowly sagging toward depression; now it seems on the upswing.

British Credit Here Large

Furthermore, Europeans who at that time wanted to raise cash quick in New York had to sell securities because their cash balances here were small. They are estimated to have been around $450,000,000, while today's short-term credits of Europeans here are estimated at $3,200,000,000—enough to meet any quick demand without requiring security sales.

Moreover Britain is building up reserves abroad. She is accumulating gold in Canada. She has another potential source in South Africa, where shipments have been temporarily stopped owing to disturbed marine insurance rates.

Lastly, we have immensely larger gold resources with which to support the dollar if Europeans suddenly change their recent attitude toward the comparative merits of sterling and dollars. In 1914 the Federal Reserve system hadn't even been set up until November; the New York banks were still in the same plight which forced them to issue clearing-house certificates in '73, '93, and '07.

Now we have excess reserves of $3,000,000,000 and an untapped Stabilization Fund of $1,800,000,000, plus over $500,000,000 of gold carried in the Treasury's General Fund which it has in effect "sterilized" in recent months because it has not yet deposited "gold certificates" against it with the Federal Reserve. The situations are simply not comparable. The short-term credit position of New York is vastly better; everybody knows it; and as usually happens, gold and capital tend to flow where there is already most of it and the greatest safety.

Different From 1914

In one more aspect the financial situation here is quite different from 1914. At that time securities for sale had, for the most part, to be sold on the New York Stock Exchange or they couldn't be sold at all. There wasn't any "over-the-counter market" of consequence. That market has developed since 1920. So when it appeared that the Exchange might close, people feared they couldn't get cash for their securities anywhere. Today business can continue over the counter. It is said the S. E. C. is thinking about closing the Exchange, a thought which seems to appeal to officials anyway as an interesting experiment in power and politics, but it is possible that the Commission might leave the over-the-counter market open.

The question of whether war in Europe would boom American business is generally argued here around the prospect of enforcement of the Johnson Act, which prevents England and France (war-debt defaulters) from borrowing here, and of enforcement of the Neutrality Act. If the public favors the Allies our Government will probably wink at loop-holes; if not, it will clamp down.

Britain at least already has large credits here. The French probably have, too. They wouldn't have to borrow for some time. One thing they would almost certainly do—take over the credits and securities held here by their own nationals. But that takes the controversy into remote territory.

Association Asks Realty License Depend on Two Years' Experience

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 19—The Real Estate Association of the State of New York is today officially on record for a two years' apprenticeship before a realtor can acquire a broker's license. It holds that in this way assurance will be had that persons handling property transactions will be qualified by experience to give expert service. Only one year's apprenticeship now is necessary.

The association at its closing session here on Saturday also voted in favor of a change in the licensing laws so that no "equivalent" service could be substituted for realty office training, and endorsed a proposal to establish uniform commission rates, holding that the present variations in charges for realty service "create great confusion among banks, trust companies and other owners of property in many locations."

Douglas Van Riper of Bayside, L. I. won the award for the most effective real estate classified advertisement entered in the association's annual contest. It was a notice of a home for sale.

Loans to Business By Banks Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a $17,000,000 increase in bank loans to business in the week ended September 14.

Loans turned upward for the second week of the month due to larger business credits by banks in major cities outside of New York, where another slight decline was recorded.

Increased commercial, industrial and agricultural loans were reported in the Boston, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas and San Francisco Federal Reserve districts.

Fire Insurance Companies Show Profit in First Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As a result of only a slight decrease in the total of fire insurance premiums written during the first half year compared with a year ago and good control over fire losses again, most fire insurance companies showed underwriting profits for the first six months of 1938, Allen & Company has reported. Liquidating values of the leading fire companies, in line with higher security prices, showed an improvement over the close of the fiscal period of 1937 and should, the report states, indicate further improvement.

If the first six months of the year are any criterion, leading casualty companies should again enjoy a banner year in 1938, in the opinion of the firm. Combining further increases in premiums written with a relatively stabilized loss ratio, the underwriting profits of most casualty companies for the first half of this year showed substantial gains over the same period of 1937. With more types of casualty insurance being placed in the compulsory category, further gains may be looked for.

Members' Trading 22 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission said that stock transactions for the week ended Aug. 27 showed round-lot transactions for account of members of the New York Stock Exchange totaled 22 per cent of the volume.

Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered accounted for 11.21 per cent. Other transactions initiated on the floor totaled 7.31 per cent. Transactions initiated off the floor amounted to 3.48 per cent.

Round-lot transactions for account of members of the New York Curb Exchange for the same week totaled 18.60 per cent of the volume.

Holds Stockholders Liable In Chicago Bank Failure

CHICAGO (AP)—Judge James F. Fardy of Superior Court held that 300 stockholders of the defunct Chicago Bank of Commerce were liable for $2,500,000 that the bank owed to more than 3,000 depositors. The stockholders include Harley L. Clarke, utilities operator, and Vincent Bendix, manufacturer of automobile parts.

The decree was entered in the settlement of a suit against the stockholders brought by the depositors in the name of Armin F. Hillmer, a salesman now living in Atlanta, Ga.

Brule Says World Must Subordinate Selfish Motives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—All industrial, commercial and military problems dissolve into a human problem that must be solved through rules of international brotherhood and peace, M. Alex Brule, vice-president of the National Committee of French Management, declared today in an address before the seventh International Management Congress here.

The Congress, holding its first session in the United States, is being attended by close to 2,000 leaders of the management field from the United States and more than 20 foreign nations. Various phases of the field are being covered in more than 200 papers and addresses to be delivered this week.

The end of cut-throat competition and the surmounting of selfish motives, class conflicts, and political contentions in business were urged by the French industrialist. "We have all arrived at a tragic crossing, and we must all make up our mind," he declared. "We must choose between our destruction by the huge forces we have created ourselves, or our salvation through a life of dignity, effort and job, whereby man will serve his fellow-creature that God has created in his own image."

Mr. Brule described advances made in France in personnel training and selection. Application of "psychotechnique" and "biotyology," he said, has enabled railway companies and carriers in general to reduce accidents.

Problems of Management

"But these methods," he added, "are just in the making. Human personnel is flexible and perfectible. At any period of his life man may, and must, correct his faults. Man must also improve his abilities."

Management has itself helped create many of the problems now appearing almost insoluble, Dr. Henry C. Link, Secretary of the Psychological Corporation, reminded the executives. Among these he cited social security, unionism, high salaries of important executives, and public relations programs. "These," he held, "are but a few of the fields in which decisions have been made and are being made in the absence of adequate research to guide them."

Questioning the value of formal education to a business man, Mr. Link declared, "Our great business institutions were developed by men who had little formal education but a great deal of character and personality. It now appears that the burden of carrying on these institutions must fall on men who have a great deal of formal education but, in comparison, less character and personality. The former were the products of the university of adversity, the latter are the products of colleges of controversy."

Mr. Link expressed the opinion that "education has become the most elaborate plan ever conceived for obscuring and even denying the elementary truths of life."

The executives were called upon by M. W. Smith, Manager of Engineering of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company to defend the present patent system against "current attacks to limit its scope."

Attacks on Patent System

Calling attention to 15 bills introduced at the last session of Congress to prohibit patenting of labor-saving machinery or improvements, Mr. Smith took the view that "our patent system provides incentive to develop new things under conditions in which they may be commercialized during the years required to establish them as useful products or processes.

"A great deal of the technical progress in America," he held, "can be credited to our patent system, and any action to limit its protection would indeed be regrettable. Without the protection afforded by patent claims," he said, "capital could not afford to venture into new fields, and industrial research would become very secretive, and because of the resulting lack of co-operation, our great advances in living standards and human comfort would be seriously handicapped."

Last night delegates to the Congress had a taste of Washington official life when they were entertained at a colorful reception and dance at the Pan American Union Building.

In the receiving line were Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Mrs. Roper; George S. Messersmith, assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Messersmith; Robert C. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Mrs. Patterson; the Rt. Hon. Viscount Leverhulme of London, President, International Committee of Scientific Management, and Lady Leverhulme; and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

Fidelity Federal Savings Buys Illinois Association

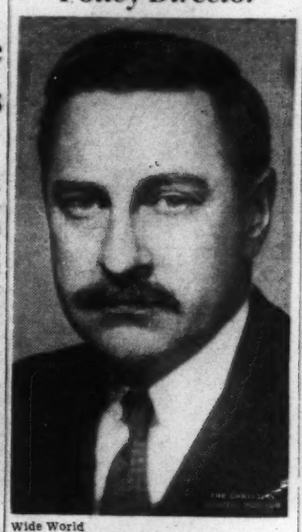
GALESBURG, Ill. (AP)—The Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association of Galesburg announced the purchase of the Security Federal Savings and Loan Association at Monmouth, Ill., effective Oct. 1.

Monmouth members will receive $100 in accrued dividends, the full value of mortgages and all assets. The Monmouth group had assets of $100,000. Assets of the Fidelity company are $3,500,000.

Rutland R. R. Seeks Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rutland Railroad, a part of the New York Central system, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to sell $110,000 of 5 per cent equipment trust issue to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at 97 per cent of par. One half of the issue became due last June 1 and the other half will become due next June 1. The effect of the proposed transaction would be to make up the issue from the public and turn it over to the government lending agency.

Policy Director



Wide World

Winthrop W. Aldrich

Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, New York, named Chairman of Committee on Banking Policy by the New York State Bankers Association.

Aldrich Is Named Chairman of New Bank Policy Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the board of the Chase National Bank, has been named chairman of a committee on banking policy by the New York State Bankers Association, Thomas A. Wilson, head of the association and president of the Marine Midland Trust Company of Binghamton, N. Y., announced.

The committee is one of three new ones created by the Association for the current year. The other two include a committee on bond portfolio under the chairmanship of Adrian M. Massie, vice-president of the New York Trust Company, and a committee on standardization of analysis methods, of which Theodore Rokahr, vice-president of the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Utica, N. Y., is chairman.

Mr. Massie, in commenting on the objectives of the committee on bond portfolio, said it would endeavor to find a practical method of dealing with the selection of investment securities and of managing the portfolios of the member banks, to the end that the New York State banking structure be kept in a strong position.

The committee on standardization of analysis methods will undertake to explore the possibility of devising a uniform method of analyzing deposit accounts in the commercial banks of the State.

The banking policy committee, in addition to Mr. Aldrich, is composed of S. Sloan Colt, president of the Bankers Trust Company; William L. Gillespie, president of the National Commercial Bank and Trust Company of Albany; Raymond N. Ball, president of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank and Trust Company of Rochester, and David C. Warner, president of Endicott Trust Company, Endicott.

In addition to Mr. Massie, the following will serve on the bond portfolio committee: Ray M. Gaffney, vice-president of the First National Bank of Binghamton; Robert L. Garner, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company; J. L. Kolb, assistant vice-president of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Elmira, and Stephen M. Foster, economist, City Bank Farmers Trust Company.

Mr. Colt has been renamed chairman of the commission for study of the banking structure.

Employment Up 3.6 Per Cent In South in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Southern manufacturing establishments reported an increase of 3.6 per cent in employment last month over June, representing the first substantial gain for this year in the number of workers employed, according to a survey made by the research department of the Southern States Industrial Council.

Of 41 industrial groups surveyed, 28 reported an increase demand for workers, among them some of the most important industries in the South. The iron and steel industry, after announcement in the latter part of July of the blowing in of several additional blast furnaces, increased employment 15 per cent over June; employment in the cotton textile industry increased 2.6 per cent, with an even greater increase of 14.9 per cent in the wool textile group.

The cotton garment industry in which employment is greater than a year ago increased 15.9 per cent, and the knit underwear industry, related to cotton textiles, increased 12.5 per cent. In the hosiery industry, cotton hosiery increased 12.8 per cent, and full-fashioned, 1.9 per cent,—the total employment in both industries being ahead of last year. Employment in the boot and shoe industry advanced 1.3 per cent.

Another important southern industry group that reported substantial increases over June was the lumber and allied products group. Lumber mills reported an increase of 10.8 per cent; millwork, 10.1 per cent; and furniture 11.7 per cent. A gain of 7.3 per cent was noted in the chemical industry, reflecting mainly greater activity in the rayon and acetate producing plants.

Despite the upward trend in the industries mentioned above, there were a number that showed no improvement, in fact were lower than in June. Among these were the following: food products, with the exception of canning and preserving; paper and pulp; printing; stoves and ranges, and machinery and equipment.

While employment is still below the levels of a year ago, nevertheless, the increase in August served to narrow the difference which was 17.8 per cent in June, and was reduced in August to 13.6 per cent below a year ago.

The Council survey includes reports from representative industries in the South, and the information above is from a preliminary report covering 204,204 southern workers.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

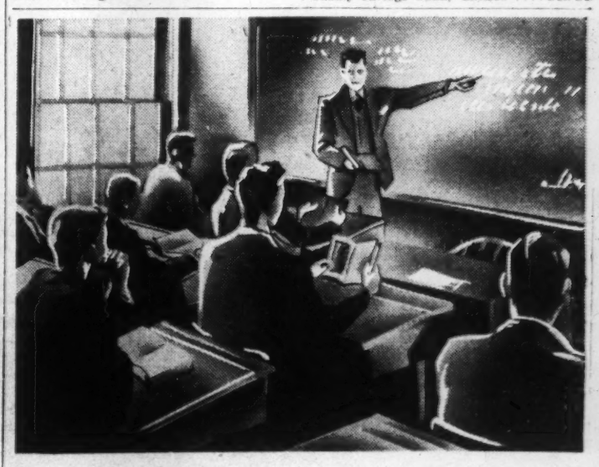
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20



PREPARING — for Success at College

Good foundation work is essential to get the best out of college years. Preparatory Schools are equipped to give students just the right foundation for success. Many high standard schools of this type advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Some are exclusively boys' schools, some girls', while others are coeducational.

For information about preparatory schools consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

SELECT A MONITOR ADVERTISED SCHOOL

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est)	1,200,000
Previous day	825,400
1937 volume to date	288,217,020
1938 volume to date	189,566,013

Rally in Stocks Extended 1 To Around 4 Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—War alarms were keyed in a much-subdued note in the market place today and stocks marched forward briskly to fall in line with an advance in London, Amsterdam, and Paris before trading began in Wall Street.

Gains of 1 to around 4 points in many active shares mostly were retained as the final hour approached. But dealings dwindled after a lively run of buying at the start and at intervals during the forenoon.

Cotton, among the hardest hit by the recent war hysteria, helped buoy sentiment by advancing more than $1 a bale.

Transactions were at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares for the full session, a moderate increase over the previous session's trading page.

Observers saw unmistakable signs of reviving confidence for preservation of European peace, at least against the danger of immediate large-scale war. Flight of capital to the United States diminished, as was evident in a rebound in the British pound against the dollar and a sharp decline in the London market price for gold, symbol of the recent war fright in money centers.

Despite reports of more border clashes along the Czechoslovak border and doubt whether the Czechs would accept the British-French plan for partition of their country, Wall Street seemed to think events had turned against the probability of a general conflict soon.

Notable for gains were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Can, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Electric Auto-Lite, Goodyear Tire, Westinghouse Electric, American Smelting, International Nickel, American Telephone, Union Carbide, Johns Manville, International Harvester, and Texas Corp.

On the curb, gains of fractions to more than 2 were recorded in America Cyanamid, American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Technicolor, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Newmont and Aluminum of America each were up 5 at one time.

U. S. Government obligations came back today in a big way in the bond market. Treasury and other loans showed gains running up to around ¾ of a point. Some of the new issues were among the most active.

The 2¼s of '52-'50 climbed about 13-32 in good demand. The 2¾s of '63-'58, also lively, climbed about 15-32.

Utilities also prospered in a fairly stimulating market. Gains of well over 2 points were made by American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, and Western Union 5s of '60.

Rails did well. Gainers of more than a point included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

The foreign dollar list shared in the upward movement. German 7s of '49 and Italian 7s were up more than two points.

The more reassuring European outlook caused Czech 8s of '52 to jump more than 4 points.

U. S.-Chinese Silver Program Discussed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—A Chinese financial mission began conferences with Secretary Morgenthau today on continuance of the United States silver purchase program.

An understanding under which the United States Treasury has purchased up to $12,000,000 worth of Chinese silver monthly will expire shortly.

The mission is headed by K. P. Chen, personal representative of China's finance minister. Others in it are Hsi Teh-Mon, general manager of the Central Bank of China, and S. D. Ren, member of the Chinese Foreign Trade Commission.

Through the sale of silver to this country, China obtains dollar credits which have been helpful for purchases of materials to carry on warfare with Japan. Japan similarly acquires purchasing power here by selling gold to the Treasury.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP) — Lower prices on wheat, with but little rallying power in evidence, distinguished grain trading today.

Dealings hinged almost entirely on European peace prospects. No great anxiety over Czechoslovakia's reply to England and France was apparent.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½ to 1 cent down, compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 64⅛-⅛, May 65⅝-½, corn ⅝-1¼ off, Sept. 52⅛-52, Dec. 49⅝-¾, and oats showing ¼-⅝ setback.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Securities in practically all sections of the stock exchange moved higher today—with the exception of Czechoslovak liens—as traders interpreted more favorably the European situation. British Government bonds led the upward swing and the industrial group was strong, especially rubber, rayon, tobacco, metal, oil and mining shares. Transatlantics finished with gains of 1 to 3 points.

Paris: The Bourse closed firm with industrials and international shares in good demand. French rentes gained 20 to 210 centimes and Suez Canal was up more than 700 francs. Royal Dutch and Bank of France shares advanced 150 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 1 to 4 points as further subsidence of the war scare and strength in sterling brought in near month liquidation.

Wheat futures reacted ¾d. to 2¼d. on the improved European situation, weakness in Buenos Aires and lower North American markets today.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	40	40	+3
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	1	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Sep 8
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	20	59¾	58¼	59¼	+1¾
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 16
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.80a)	40	10	9¾	9¾	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	Sep 19
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	11	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+1⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	8	7¾	8	Sep 17
19⅜	15¼	Alleg-Lud Steel	4	17¾	17½	17⅝	+1¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	12	12⅜	11½	11½	+ ½
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	2	179	178	178	+4
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Sep 19
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
12	4½	Allied Strs	46	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ½
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34½	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	29	48¾	47½	48	+2¼
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	16½	16	16	+1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	16	16	16	+2
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	5	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¾
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3¼e)	4	79	76½	79	+5½
23¼	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	13	17½	16⅜	17½	+1¾
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(3⅝e)	6	36	36	36	+2
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	98	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	— ½
32¾	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	28	24½	22	23¾	+1⅞
53	27¼	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Sep 17
23¾	9⅝	Am Ch & Ch Cl (.55e)	28	18⅞	18	18⅛	+1⅛
110½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 14
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	114	114	114	— ½
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+1⅛
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	5	10¼	10	10	Sep 19
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	13	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+1
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	10	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	11	3¾	3½	3½	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14¼	14	14¼	+1¼
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17	16¾	17	+1¾
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8¾	8½	8¾	+1¼
1	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 17
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	9	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	21¾	21¼	21¼	Sep 17
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	40	40	40	Sep 17
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	15½	15	15	Sep 17
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	20	19	18	18¼	+1¾
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	55½	55⅜	55½	+3½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	33	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¾
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	19	35	33½	33½	+2
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	36	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	3	30	29½	30	Sep 19
37⅜	16½	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	2	25	24½	25½	Sep 19
17	9	Am Rad & St S	84	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅞
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	27	17⅞	17	17⅜	+1⅞
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	66	66	66	+2
20⅞	15½	Am Safety Ras(1.60)	2	16	16	16	Sep 19
18	7⅛	Am Seating	6	16¾	16	16½	+1½
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	46	47¼	46⅜	46⅝	+1⅞
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	129½	129½	129½	
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	55¾	55¾	55¾	+2¼
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	23	26½	25⅞	26	+1¼
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	3	7	7	7	Sep 19
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep 16
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅜
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	17¾	17¾	Sep 14
149¾	111	Am Tel & T Tel (9)	22	141½	140	141	+3
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	81½	80	81½	+3
91¼	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	20	84¾	82½	84¼	+2¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146½	146½	146½	
8½	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	16	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Water Wks	28	9½	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	82½	80	82½	Sep 14
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	5	5	5	+ ½
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	4	34½	34	34	+1¼
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	50	7¾	7⅜	7½	+ ½
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
38	21	Anaconda	267	34½	33½	33⅝	+1¼
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	39	39	39	— ⅛
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30a)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+1
19	10	Andes Copper	3	13½	13	13½	+1
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 15
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	24	24	24	+2
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Sep 14
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	12	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	42	42	42	+2
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	43	42	42	+1¼
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	9	9	9	Sep 19
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	9	5¾	5	5¾	+ ⅜
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	70	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
73½	56	Asso D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	Sep 17
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	38	33	31¾	33	+2½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	2	51	50	51	+2½
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	12	19½	18⅞	19	+1¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5½	5½	5½	
14½	6½	Atl Refining (1)	28	22¾	21½	22½	+1½
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106	106	106	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	18	7¼	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	42	42	42	— ⅛
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53½	53½	53½	+2½
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	Sep 19
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	25	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	48	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	15	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ¾
13¼	5	Barker Bros	2	10½	10	10½	+1
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	44	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	12	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¾
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	Sep 20
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	97	97	97	Sep 15
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 14
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅛e)	2	7½	7½	7½	+1
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27½)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	96	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+1¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	4	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
66⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	151	58¼	57	57¼	+1¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
100⅛	95	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	97⅜	96	96	
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	22	22	22	Sep 19
20¾	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	3	17	16¾	16¾	Sep 19
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	14	15½	15⅛	15½	+2
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	18	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	25¼	24½	25	+2½
14¼	6	Bond Stores	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	38	33¼	32¾	33	+1¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	23	23½	23	+1
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	20	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
37⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	115	33½	32½	32¾	B+1
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 9
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Sep 17
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 16
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	28	9⅜	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	29	27½	29	+3
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)			33½	33½	Sep 14
11⅛	5½	BrunswickBalk(⅞e)	9	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	15	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	13⅛	Bullard Co	9	19¾	19½	19¾	+1¾
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	28	32½	30	32	+3
16⅝	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	13½	13⅛	13¼	+1½
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	40	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
3½	1⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug 29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ¼
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 19
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	10¾	10¼	10¼	+1⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	4	18	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜

C

34½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅝
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	28	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	9	17¼	17	17¼	+1¼
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	13	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+1
8½	5	Canadian Pacific	20	6	5⅞	6	Sep 19
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	32	32	32	Sep 19
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	⁂2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 19
107⅜	62½	Case J I Co	12	85	84	84	+ ½
58	29¾	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	5	47¾	46⅛	47¼	+2
106¼	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	3	106¼	105	105	Sep 14
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	43	21¼	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	91¼	91¼	91½	Sep 15
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	12	22½	21	22½	+2⅜
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
6⅝	2	Cent Foundry	10	4¼	4	4½	+ ⅜
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 16
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	5	5	Sep 17
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	14	45¾	44⅝	45	+1¼
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	17	9⅞	9⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	7	21¾	21½	21½	Sep 17
13¾	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	—2½
38⅝	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	19	28½	28¼	28¼	+1½
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 2
48½	27⅛	Chi & E Ill			⅛	⅛	Sep 10
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 16
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	5	¾	¾	¾	-
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West pf	2	3¼	3	3	Sep 14
1¼	⅜	Chi Great West	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 20
1⅝	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	3	13½	12	12	+1½
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 14
1⅜	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	10	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅜
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Sep 17
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	Sep 17
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅝	½	½	Sep 19
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	7	1¼	1	1	Sep 19
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 14
18¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	14½	14¼	14¼	+1¼
16⅝	3¼	Childs Co	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
77⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	325	71⅝	70⅜	70⅞	+2

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
5½	2	City Stores	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
27	16⅜	Clark Equip	1	19	19	19	Sep 17
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Bf (¾e)	1	22	22	22	Sep 17
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	5	41	40¾	40¾	+1
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	13	19⅞	18⅞	19⅜	+1⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	2	128	127	128	+4
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	Sep 14
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	34	11½	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
98⅛	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Sep 17
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	15	33⅜	32½	33	+2
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15	14½	14½	Sep 15
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+1½
22⅜	12	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	5	18	17⅜	18	+1¼
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	62	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	9	70½	70	70	+2½
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	10	15	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	2	32	32	32	+2
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	86	86	86	+3
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	16	48½	47½	47½	+1½
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Sep 15
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	15	50⅞	49½	50¼	+1¼
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 15
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	25	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ½
2	1	Com'with & South	65	1½	1	1	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	10	37	36¾	37	+1⅞
28	22¼	Com'with Ed (1¾)	47	24¾	24½	24½	
31⅜	20¾	Diam M pf (1¾a)	4	29	28¾	28¾	+1¼
40¼	31½	Diam T Motor	7	8⅛	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5	Congoleum-Nairn	18	25½	24½	25	+1
28	15	Congress Cigar	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 15
17⅛	11	Consol Cp Seag (1½e)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
78⅛	65½	Dist Cp-St pf ww (5)	1	76	76	76	Sep 13
17	10	Dixie-Vortex	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
24	12	Doehler Die Cast	1	21	21	21	+2⅜
34⅞	27½	Dome Mines (½e)	35	32½	31¾	32	+ ½
8¼	4⅛	Dominion Stores	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 16
54½	31	Douglas Aircraft	51	44¾	43½	43½	+ ⅞
140½	87½	Dow Chem (2¼e)	1	130	129	130	+3½
24½	15	Dresser Mfg A(1½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep
14	6½	Dresser Mfg B	2	9	9	9	+1
3⅜	1¾	Dunhill Int	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
11	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	3	10	10	10	Sep 14
135¾	90½	du Pont de N (1¾e)	26	133⅝	132	133	+3
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	3	136	135¾	135¾	— ¾
118⅝	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	117	116⅜	117	

E

7½	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ¾
181	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	5	172	170	171½	+4½
23⅜	10½	Eaton Mfg	16	21	19¾	20	+1⅞
5¾	2	Eltingon Schild	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	El & Mus Ind (.19g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
34½	13¼	El Auto Lite (⅛e)	127	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	+1⅛
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	16	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅜
13¾	6⅛	El Power & Lt	67	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅜
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	5	27½	26½	27	+2
45½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	7	31¾	30⅜	30⅝	+1¾
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	4	29⅜	28½	28½	+ ⅛
2	⅛	Elk Horn Coal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 19
2⅞	1⅜	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	1¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gray Goods Sales Active Despite Threats of War

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—War clouds in Europe helped to smother a promising buying rally in the primary cotton goods markets this past week, but the strong need for yardage overcame buyers' hesitation sufficiently to result in total gray goods sales for the week that fell very little short of the current week's output from the looms.

Uncertainty about the price of raw cotton was the chief deterring factor to a general wave of gray goods buying. The obvious need for goods was plain enough, but buyers were proceeding very cautiously lest they find a world war scare knocking out the bottom from the raw cotton market and causing a collapse in cotton gray goods values. Buying became active whenever encouraging news from abroad seemed to indicate that hostilities might be averted.

Print cloths were the chief center of activity and they sold to a total amount in excess of 16,000,000 yards for the week, which is about 90 per cent of the current rate of production. The 39-inch 4-yard 80x80s were heavily in demand and sales of them totaled fully 6,000,000 yards, practically all of it being traded at 6¼ cents. Moderate quantities of 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s were bought at 5 cents flat.

Narrow print cloths moved in a moderate way and without much change in price. Sheetings were quiet, though quotations held firm. A price advance seems impending on sheets and pillow cases, which is stimulating trading in this line of bleached goods.

Heavy goods were moving in some lines and not in others. There was very sizable trading in cotton ducks, but prices were very low and netted large losses for the sellers. There was an active call for fancy and novelty weaves in the osnaburg section.

Carded broadcloths sold in very substantial volume, the 36½ inch 5 yard 80x60s going at 4¾ cents, and the 37 inch 4.10 yard 100x60s at 6⅝ cents.

Combed broadcloths were moving in a limited way but at prices which mill men claimed were below cost. The 136x60s and the 128x68s were moving at 9¼ cents.

Business on fancies and novelties was more active in the cheaper carded yarn constructions than in the combed yarn goods, but there was continued strong demand for hopsackings.

In the colored goods market there was reported an active movement of denims chambrays and coverts for deliveries running through October and November. Percales were moving rather actively. The makers of chenille bedspreads withdrew their lines in most cases, after having sold up their output for some months to come.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅛s '43-40 June	105.11	105.11	105.11
2	3⅛s '43-41 Mch	106.30	106.30	106.30
15	3¼s '45-43	108.28	108.27	108.28
2	4 '54-44	113.10	113.10	113.10
17	2⅞s '47-45	105.22	105.17	105.22
5	3⅝s '56-46	112.10	112.10	112.10
2	3½s '52-49	107.20	107.18	107.20
6	2½s '53-49	101.2	100.30	101.2
274	2½s '52-50	101.4	100.28	101.2
31	2¾s '54-51	102.22	102.21	102.22
2	3 '55-51	103.23	103.15	103.23
21	2⅞s '60-55	103.6	102.30	103.6
52	2¾s '63-58	101.14	101.8	101.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

6	3s '47-42	105.9	105.9	105.9
1	2¾s '47-42	104.16	104.16	104.16
2	3¼s '64-44	106.9	106.8	106.9
2	3s '49-44	105.16	105.16	105.16

Home Owners' Loan

25	2¼s '44-42	103.12	103.12	103.12
30	3s '52-44	105.15	105.12	105.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Adams Exp 4s '48	98⅛	98	98⅛
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	97	97	97
3	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6	Alleghany 5s '50 st	21¼	21¼	21¼
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	103	103	103
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	92	92	92
44	Am & For P 5s 2030	50¼	49	50
7	Am I G Chem 5½s '49	103	102¾	102¾
6	Am T & T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
14	Am T & T 3½s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
22	Am T & T 3¼s '61	103¼	102⅞	103
1	Am WW&E 6s '75	98	98	98
7	Aaconda Cp 4½s '50	106	105½	105½
7	Arm Del 4s '57	95¾	95¼	95¼
14	Arm Del 4s '55	95¾	95¼	95¾
11	AT&SF 4s '95	103¾	102⅜	103¼
10	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90	90	90
12	AC Line 1st 4s '52	83	82	83
3	AC Line 4½s '64	65½	65½	65½
3	AC Line 5s '45	74	74	74
1	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	30	30	30
3	Atl&Dan22d 4s '48	28½	28½	28½
8	B&O rfg 6s '95	17¾	17	17¾
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	43	43	43
17	B&O rfg 5s '95	17½	17	17
7	B&O 5s '96 F	17¼	16⅜	17¼
13	B&O 5s 2000 D	17¼	16⅜	17¼
63	B&O cv 4½s '60	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
17	B&O 4s '48	42½	41½	42½
1	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	37½	37½	37½
1	B&O 5s S W '50	31½	31½	31½
18	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¼	102⅞	103
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
15	Beth Stl 3½s '52	93	93	93
6	Boston&Me 5s '67	28⅜	28	28⅜
2	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	27	27	27
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
7	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	59	57	59
5	Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	103½	103½	103½
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94¼	94	94¼
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	27½	27½	27½
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	88	88	88
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	113¾	113¾	113¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4¼s'57	113¼	113¼	113¼
5	Can Nat 6½s '46	121	121	121
1	Can Pac 5s '54	95	95	95
1	Can Pac 4½s'46	93½	93½	93½
10	Can Pac 4½s'60	92½	92¼	92½
4	Can Pac 4s perp	76¾	76½	76¾
4	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	79¼	79¼	79¼
4	Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	106	106	106
10	Cen Pac 5s'60	49	48	49
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	66	66	66
3	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s'54	65	65	65
4	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	25	25	25
6	Certin-td 5½s'48	77	76½	76½
9	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102½	102½	102½
1	C & O 3½s'96 D	93	93	93
5	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	16	16	16
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	91	91	91
5	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100½	100½	100½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12½	12	12½
1	Chic Gt West 4s '59	18¼	18¼	18¼
12	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8¼	8½
16	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	CM&SP 4¾s '89	22	22	22
1	CM&SP 4¼s'89 E	21	21	21
7	CM&SP gen 4s '89	21	21	21
3	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	Chi & NW 3¾s'87	13½	13½	13½
2	CRI & P 4½s'52 A	7½	7	7½
5	CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	6½	6½	6½
6	CRI&P 4½s'60	3	3	3
1	C R I & P 4s'88	17½	17½	17½
8	CRI & P 4s'88 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7½	7½	7½
1	C T H & SE inc 5s'60	38	38	38
2	Ch Un Sta 2¾s'63	103½	103½	103½
7	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	88¾	88¼	88¼
2	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	88¼	87⅝	87⅝
8	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	107¼	106¾	107¼
2	ClecUnTerm 5s'73	75	74¾	75
3	Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	91½	91½	91½
5	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	91½	91½	91½
6	Colmbia G 5s 1941	90½	90	90
6	Com'l Cred 3½s'51	100¾	100½	100½
5	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102½	102½	102½
51	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104	103¾	104
20	Comwlth Ed 4s'81	108	107¾	107¾
24	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	102¾	102¼	103⅛
3	Comwlth Ed 3¼s'65	106	106	106
454	Cmwlth E cv 3½s'58 wi	1082	101½	102⅞
10	Con Edis 3½s'53	101¾	101¾	101⅞
8	Con Edis 3½s'56	102K	102K	102¾
33	Con Oil 3½s'51	101⅞	101½	101½
2	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	48	48	48
15	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106⅛	105¼	106⅛
3	Consum Pow 3½s '67	106	106	106
7	Consum Pow 3¾s '66	103½	103	103½
5	Container 5s '43	95½	95½	95½
15	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49½	47	48½
15	D & R G4s'36	11⅝	11	11
9	D& R G West 5s '78	10	9⅝	10
5	Det T Tun 4½s'61	96	96	96
7	DulMissabe&I3½s'62	100¾	100½	100⅝
3	DuquesneLt 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Elect Auto Litr 4s '52	106	106	106
5	Erie & Pitt 3½s '40	102½	102	102
25	Erierfg 5s '67	11	11	11
7	Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11	11¼
7	Erie 1st 4s '96	38	98	38
5	Erie cv 4s '53 A	13½	13½	13½
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s56	104	104	104
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	57½	57½	57½
6	Gen Mot Accept3s'46	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
12	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	52½	51½	51½
20	Goodrich 4½s '56	96⅝	96	96⅛
97	Goodrich 6s '45	97	96¾	96¾
12	Godyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
12	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	74½	74	74½
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	95	95	95
24	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	87½	87⅜	87½
14	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	80	78	79
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	93½	91	93½
35	Gulf St Util 4s '56	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
2	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	65	65	65
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30	30	30
6	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48⅛	47¾	48⅛
12	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14	14¼
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
6	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48	48	48
16	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	37	36	36
2	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	41½	41	41½
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	36¼	36¼	36¼
12	Interb R Tr 6s'32	28½	27¾	28
6	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	53	52¾	53
1	Interb RTr rfg2½s'66ct	51	51	51
5	Interlake Iron 4s '47	84	84	84
33	Int Hydro El 6s '44	72½	70¾	72½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	46	46	46
12	Int Paper 6s '55	82	82	82
5	Int Paper 5s '47	87	87	87
52	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100	99¾	100
57	Int T&T 4½s '52	61⅛	59¼	60½
44	Int T&T 5s '55	65½	64⅛	65
9	K C South 5s '50	63½	63	63½
8	K C South 3s '50	68	68	68
5	K C Term 4s '60	106¼	106	106
2	Keith & Ex 4s '46	92	92	92
5	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	78	78	78
1	Kinney Co 5½s,'41	96	96	96
1	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	92½	92½	92½
21	Koppers Co 4s '51	100¼	100	100¼
5	Kresge Found 3½s '47	98	98	98
2	Lac Gas 5s '39	80	80	80
2	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30½	30½
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	27¼	27¼	27¼
2	Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	35½	35½	35½
5	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17½	17	17½
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003	16	15⅝	16
12	Leh Val 4s 2003	16	15⅜	16
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	124	124	124
9	Loew's 3½s '46	100	100	100
2	Long Dock 3¾s '50	55	55	55
5	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	78¼	78¼	78¼
26	Louis&N un 4s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Lou as&Ei 3½s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Manati Sug 4s'57	28	28	28
50	Man RR So L 4s'59	80	80	80
3	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106	105½	105½
5	McKee&Rus 4½s'50	103¼	103	103¼
2	Met Ed 4½s'68	108	108	108
3	Mich Cen 3½s'52	90½	90½	90½
9	Mil & Nor cn 4½s'39	31½	31½	31½
11	Mil El Ry&L 5s'61B	102	101½	102
5	Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	3½	3½	3½
4	MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13	MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	7	7	7
5	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	16½	16½	16½
1	Mo Pac 5s'65A	16	16	16½
7	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	16½	16	16½
14	Mob & Oh 5s'38	26¼	25⅝	26
3	Mob & O 4½s'77	23	23	23
2	Mon WPaPubS4½s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	93	93	93
2	Mor&Essex 4s'55	50	50	50
14	Mor&Essex3½s2000	53½	53⅝	53⅝
12	MounSt T&T3¼s'68	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Nassau El 4s '51	30	30	30
25	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	101¾	100⅜	101⅛
9	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '49	105¾	104¼	104¼
2	Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	65	65	65
5	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	99	99	99
6	NO Pub Sv 5s55B	98	97½	98
2	NO Tex&M 5s '51B	27	27	27
11	NYC rfg 4s 2013	54	54	54
1	NYC 4½s 2013 A	51	51	51
24	NYC cn 4s '98	58	58	58
1	NYC 3¾s '48	67¾	67¾	67¾
17	NYC 2¼s52	61⅝	61	61⅛
23	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	51	49½	50½
69	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	59¾	57⅞	57⅞
32	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	39	38¼	38½
69	UY Cr&StL 4½s'78	38	38¼	37½
5	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	81½	81¼	81¼
2	NY Edis 3¼s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
13	NY Edis 3¼s '66	105⅛	105	105
1	NYNH&H 4½s '67	14	14	14
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	12	12	12
2	NY O&W rfg 4s 'g2	8	8	8
10	NY Tel 4¼s '39	104	103½	103⅝
2	NY Tel 2¾s '67	107½	107⅛	107½
6	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3⅜	3½	3½
2	Niagara Sh 5½s'50	93	93	93
2	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	10	10	10
1	Norf&W 4s '96	116¾	116¾	116¾
6	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¼	104½	104½
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	100½	100½	100½
9	Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¾	64	64¾
5	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	50½	52¼
6	Nor Pac 4s '97	80¾	80	80¾
1	Nor Pac 3s2047	46	46	46
10	No Sta Pow 3½s '68	104¼	103¾	104¼
10	N	104½	104½	104½
87	Ohio Ed 4s '85	104½	104½	104½
3	Ohio Ed 3⅝s8 '72	99½	99½	99½
11	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	104¼	104	104¼
1	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	Pac Gas&El 3½s'86	102¾	102½	102¾
5	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	109	109	109
5	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	103⅞	103⅝	103¾
2	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	61½	61⅜	61½
5	Para Pict 3¼s'47	77	77	77
2	Pen Co 4s '63	91	91	91
16	Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	100⅞	100⅜	100⅝
15	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103½	103½	103½
3	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	91	91	91
14	Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	91	90½	90½
2	Pen RR 3¾s'70	86	86	86
5	Pen RR 3½s'52	75½	75½	75½
20	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	112	111½	111½
25	Phila Co 5s '87	91½	90½	90¾
4	Phil Elec 3½s'67	108½	108½	108½
3	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12½	12⅛	12⅛
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	13	13	13
55	Phillips Pet 3s '48	107¼	106	106⅝
15	PCC&StL 5s '75B	99	99	99
2	Pitt Young &A 4s'48	107	107	107
14	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	57	55½	56½
378	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17½	16	17⅜
2	Potomac El P 3½s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	82	82	82
1	Reading 4½s '97A	70	70	70
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57½	57½	57½
7	Rem Rand 4½s '56	101½	100¾	101½
5	Repub Stl 4s '56	106	106	106
6	Richfield Oil 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
10	Saguenay Pow4¼s '66	103½	103¼	103½
3	St LSF 5s B '50 ct	8	8	8
3	St LSF 4s '50 A	10¼	10	10¼
5	St LSF 4s '50A ct	8½	8½	8½
7	Seab AL cn 6s '45	7¼	7	7
2	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	6?	6¾	6¾
4	Sea AL's '50 st	11¾	11	11¾
2	Shell Un 3½s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Simmons 4s '52	92½	92½	92½
4	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103	103	103
5	SoconyVacOil3½s '50	104¾	104½	104¾
4	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104¼	104	104
3	Sou Pac 4½s'68	44	43¾	44
37	Sou Pac 4½s'81	44¾	43¾	44⅜
23	SoPac 4½s'69	44⅜	43¾	44⅜
9	So Pac rfg 4s '55	63	63	63
1	So Pac cfi 4s'49	45	45	45
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52½	51½	52½
17	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	84½	83	84½
8	South Ry 6½s'56	58	55⅞	58
5	South Ry gen 6s '56	54	54	54
6	South Ry cn 5s '94	70	68½	70
22	South Ry gen 4s '56	42	41¼	41¾
14	SW Gas & El 4s '60	105	105	105
5	Spokane Int 5s '55	14½	14	14½
4	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	103	102⅞	103
36	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	99½	99⅜	99½
8	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	91	91	91
3	TRR A Stn 4s '53	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
43	Tex Corp 3½s '51	105	104¾	105
6	Tex & Pist 5s 2000	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
1	Tex & Pac 5s '80D	79	79	79
16	Third Ave aj 5s '60	6	6	6
1	Third Ave 4s '60	37½	37½	37½
6	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Un El Mo 3¾s '72	107¼	106⅜	107¼
8	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	109¾	110
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103½	103½	103½
3	Un Pac 3½s '71	89	89	89
12	Unit Drug 5s '53	72	72	72
47	US Steel 3¼s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Utah Pwr&L 5s'44	91¾	91	91¾
1	Vanadium 5s '41	92½	92½	92½
7	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
2	Wabash 1st 5s '39	41	41	41
2	Walwrth 6s '55	76	76	76
3	Walwrth 4s '55	64	64	64
21	W Warner Bros 6s '39	74¾	73	73½
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	33¾	33¾	33¾
2	Westch Lt 5s '50	122½	122½	122½
2	Westn Md 4s '52	75	75	75
6	Western Un 5s '60	69¼	68¼	69⅞
3	Western Un 4½s '50	65½	65	65½
1	W Wilsca&Ca 4s '55	100½	100½	100½
5	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	104½	104½	104½
15	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛

Foreign Bonds

2	Abitibi P&P 5s'53	55½	55¼	55½
3	Antioquia 1st 7s'57	7	7	7
1	Antioquia 2d 7s'57	7	7	7
10	Argentine 4½s'57 Feb	80½	80	80½
2	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80	80	80
4	Argentine 4½s'71	89¾	89	89¾
16	Australia 5s '55	102⅛	101¾	102⅛
12	Australia 5s '57	102¼	102	102¼
30	Australia 4½s'56	99¼	98	98½
7	Belgium 7s '55	109½	109½	109½
5	Belgium 6½s'49	105	104½	105
9	Belgium 6s'55	102½	101½	102½
1	Berlin City 6s'58	18¾	18¾	18¾
2	Brazil 8s '41	13½	13½	13½
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5	Brisbane 5s'58	97	96⅞	97
2	Brisbane 6s'50 ,	99¾	99½	99¾
1	Budapest 6s '62	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Buenos A Gt'61 st	65	65	65
1	Bulgaria 7½s'68	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Bulgaria 7s '67	34½	34½	34½
2	Canada 5s'52	110½	110½	110½
32	Canada 4s '60	108¾	108⅛	108¾
6	Canada 3¼s'61	102	102	102
19	Canada 3s '67	97	96¾	97
36	Canada 2½s'45	101	100¼	101
2	Carlsbad 8s '54	16¾	16¾	16¾
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6½s'57	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2	Chile Mtg Bk6s'61	14½	14½	14½
5	Chile 6s '60	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan	18	18	18
2	Chile 6s '61 Feb	18	18	18
1	Chile 6s '612Sept	18	18	18
2	Costa Rica 7s '51	19½	19½	19½
5	Cuba 5½s '45	69¼	69¼	69¼
30	Cuba 4½s '77	57	57	57
13	Czecho 8s '51	81¼	81¼	81¼
10	Czecho 8s '52	83½	83½	83½
2	Denmark 6s '42	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8	Denmark 4½s '55	101	100½	101
7	Denmark 4½s '62	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Fiat 7s '46	100	100	100
2	French 7s '49	113	113	113
2	GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	28	28	28
24	German 7s '45	23½	22½	23
6	Ger Govt 7ss '49	30	30	30½
2	Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	22	22	22
1	Ger Gn El 6s '48	50	50	50
37	GtCenEl'Japd½s50	59¾	59¾	59¾
1	Hamburg St 6s '46	19¾	19¼	19¼
13	Hung Mtg 4½s '45	9	9	9
2	Ital Cr Cons7s47B	70	69	70
4	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	54	53¼	54¼
14	Italy 7s 1951	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
14	Japan 6½s '54	71½	71	71½
5	Japan 5½s '65	52½	52½	52½
4	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	30	30	30
1	Kars 6s '43 ct sr pr in	20½	20½	20½
22	Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	14½	14½	14½
1	Lombard El 7s '52	54	54	54
1	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	8	8	8
11	Milan City 6½s '52	53¾	53	53¼
5	Montevideo 6s '59	47	47	47
30	N Sou Wales 5s '57	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
24	N Sou Wales 5s '58	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
2	Nord Ry 6½s '50	94½	94½	94½
3	Norway 6s '44	107½	107½	107½
11	Norway 4s '63	101½	100⅞	101½
4	Orient Dev 6s '53	50¼	50	50¼
9	Orient Dev 5½s '58	46	45	46
2	Pana 5s '63 A st asd	48½	48½	48½
1	Pernambuco 7s '47	6½	6½	6½
3	Porto Aleg 7½s '66	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Queensld 7s '41	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Rhine Westph 6s '52	28	28	28
4	Rio de Jan 8s '46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
14	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
31	Serbs Cts St 7s '62	23¼	22½	23¼
7	Sydney 5½s '55	99⅛	99	99⅛
1	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	48½	46½	46½
1	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	50¾	50¾	50¾
2	Westph Un ElP 6s '53

Northwest's Immense Pea Crop Recalls Start a Century Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILTON, Ore.—The harvesting of the 1938 pea crop in the vast inland empire of the Northwest marked the opening of a second century of agricultural development in this district and followed the close of a cycle of progress.

Approximately 2,500,000 cases of peas were canned in Umatilla County in Oregon and in Walla Walla County, Washington, just across the State line. High among the pointed pines of Weston Mountain, largest and most extensively cultivated range of the Blue Mountains of Oregon, the roar of machinery and the scenes of activity that mark the harvest of a perishable crop seems a bit out of place. But it is the consummation of a plan which had its beginning a century ago.

In 1837 Marcus Whitman, missionary to the then unsettled wilds of a new world, planted and harvested his first crops.

Started With Two Acres

"I have two acres of peas sowed—" wrote the valiant doctor, who realized that the establishment of an agricultural industry was the foundation of the development of the country.

In 1937, just 100 years later, 40,500 acres of peas were harvested within a few miles' radius of the tall marble shaft that marks the final resting place of the victims of the tragic Whitman massacre.

There has been something phenomenal about the rapid growth of the pea canning industry in the Northwest. In 1932 a pack of 89 cases of peas was canned in an experimental way. The quality surprised even the most hopeful and by 1934 a pack of 86,900 cases was being made in what was the birth of a new industry.

Where, five years ago, thousands of acres were lying idle in summer fallow, one fifth of the Nation's canned peas are now being produced, and seven large canning plants are giving seasonal employment to thousands of workers and field crews.

Production at Low Cost

Two of the most important factors in the surprising growth of the pea producing industry are the low cost of production made possible through tremendous acreages capable of being worked by power machinery, and the discovery that the rotation of peas and wheat was not only practical but served to enrich the soil, and at the same time it doubled the farmer's income and solved the problem of weed control on lands which formerly were idle in summer fallow every other year.

Today, sheep raising is as much a part of the new industry as is the production of the peas themselves and the two phases of agriculture have become inseparably linked. With a total of approximately 70,000 tons of ensilage derived from pea vines in Umatilla County alone, and with almost as much produced in Walla Walla County, pea ensilage is being used as a valuable feed for sheep and cattle.

Part-Time School Jobs To Be Restored in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Restoration of 130 part-time positions to that number of public school teachers who already have full-time appointments is planned by the New York City Board of Education despite the establishment recently by Mayor La Guardia of a special committee to discover ways of preventing instructors from holding dual jobs, it was learned here.

Substitute teachers employed for the 130 part-time places in the school system are to be discharged. Between 4,000 and 5,000 teachers are estimated to have twin jobs, but the Board says it is powerless to prevent such duplication of public employment.

Briton Presents Raleigh Portraits To Williamsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Calling restoration of Wiliamsburg one of John D. Rockefeller's most worthy gifts, Sir Harold Harmsworth, British newspaper proprietor, spoke briefly at a dinner given in his honor by Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, at Williamsburg Inn.

"I am proud to think that I may be helping in some small measure in the wonderful work that is going on in Williamsburg—a work in connection with which the great name of Rockefeller will always be remembered with gratitude by future generations. Indeed, I venture to think that among the many vast gifts Mr. Rockefeller has showered on his fellowman, none is more worthy of our gratitude and thanks tha nthis restoration of Williamsburg," the Englishman said.

Presenting two portraits to Colonial Williamsburg—both of which will hang in the Governor's Palace—Sir Harold expressed a hope that the pictures would form another link of association and affection between "your country and mine."

"I am proud to think that with this gift, two historical pictures, after nearly 350 years, will find a permanent home in the surroundings where I have always thought they should be."

In accepting the gifts, Mr. Chorley praised the generosity of the Englishman and said that Americans realized the great heritage which had come to them from England.

"We are attempting here in Williamsburg to awaken the consciousness of America to the traditions of the past. But it is these tangible symbols of our origins and of the men who made possible the establishment of this country that adds romance and inspiration to our efforts."

The portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh and his wife, Lady Throckmorton, are originals, and are by Marc Gheeardts, the younger. They have been in the possession of the Sackville family since 1638.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with Boxes selling sensational 21 folder $1 Assortment. Gift Wrappings. Everydays. Stationery. 50 for $1 Personals. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. Terry Studios, 602 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 50 for $1, with name; take orders galore; FREE album 18 designs; famous Sunshine 21 Christmas folders; costs 50c sells $1; engraved personal, business line; good profits; request samples. Sunshine Art, 154 Nassau St., New York City, Dept. CM.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doshia, Fitchburg S-54, Mass.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD IDEA—Sender writes name—presto, it appears in raised gold! 21 Christmas cards with "Embosso" ink sells for $1 Profit 100% Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas cards $1. Other assts. Get samples Friendship 861 Adams Elmira N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES. Storage and removal of Household Goods SHIPMENTS to from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe 465 West 150th St. New York City.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
Real Estate—Rentals—Sales—Exchanges
Moving—Packing—Storage
Rex C. Hodges Inc. 408 E 1st St. 627-65

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Rose-Frosted Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. K-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

European Local Classified

CORSETIERES

FOR STYLE corsetry, individually fitted to your form, assuring comfort and moulding the figure to fit the present day fashions, consult MRS. H. GALT, Registered Spencer Corsetiere, 63 Crompton Road, Radmanthwaite, Mansfield, Notts. Appointments made.

FLATS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Two rooms and kitchen, etc., furnished; modernised; £5 monthly; long let. Miss Whyte, 85 Great King Street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Pipe organ, 5 stops, no pedals, pneumatic; suit small church, residence or Sunday school. Particulars, Hayter, Letchworth, Herts.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Wanted, reliable woman to help with housework; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

TAILORS

ARTHUR JUKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
11, Warton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Delightful modern residences to let or for sale on the Brier Dene & Hartley Farm Estates, Monkseaton, Northumberland; sea view, surrounded on three sides by golf courses. Apply ELSWICK INVESTMENT CO., 34 Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN — Pension Bywater, Peter Skramsgade 17, 4 Sal. Attractive comfortable home. All modern conveniences. Moderate prices.

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL, Langdale Private Hotel, New South Promenade—Facing sea, every modern convenience, H and C all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

BLACKPOOL—"Briarcliffe" Private Hotel, 400 North Promenade. H. and C., central heating; bed and breakfast from 5/6, full board from 9/6. Tel. 51585. Highly recommended.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (1f due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE** — Beach hut and tennis near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH **CHARMANDENE**
27 Knyveton Road
A very quiet, comfortable hotel; convenient church, shops, sea; moderate autumn and winter terms. Apply Cutler. Phone 4540.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
"Be another of our satisfied visitors." Really comfortable hotel. Benn. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH—Board residence, conveniently situated sea and shops; excellent cooking; vegetarians catered for. Mrs. Colson, Hylton House, Pinecliff Ave.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; from 2½ guineas inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade
Every modern convenience. Central heating. Passenger lift. Moderate terms. Telephone 3232.
A. Eastwood, Manageress

EASTBOURNE
Cumberland Hotel
Grand Parade
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. Entirely modern, but very comfortable. Moderate terms. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200.
(Sussex Court Hotels, Ltd.)

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity, with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

FOWEY, CORNWALL. Green Bank Hotel—Excellent position, overlooking harbour and sea; H. and C., electric fires. Tariff, J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

LEEDS—MARLBECK HOTEL
3 Coventry Place—Central; commercial and family; terms moderate. Tel. 294041.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 38/-. Reduction for doubles.
LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

LONDON
• Hotel Bristol •
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5.
Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. Finest cuisine and every provision for your comfort
Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 3 gns. weekly; room, breakfast, bath 7/6

London, W. 2
Hotel Forty
36-42 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns., single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller. Phone BAY 1401

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. S. W. 5. Fro. 2387. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

London **HOTEL IMPERIAL**
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension, 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES: 5028
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8
H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6, Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London **QUEENS GATE HOUSE**
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226.
Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £4.4s. Single; £7.7s. double, 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.
Tel. Liv 3262, London

BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request.

PAIGNTON, Devon. (near Torquay)—Homecroft, Colin Road. Board residence; ½ minute sea; from 2½ gns. Tel. 82586.

S. DEVON—ACKMANS GUEST HOUSE—Old world, peaceful, near sea; electric light, bath, garage; moderate terms. Frtg. S. Huish, near Kingsbridge

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms, near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 3060J1.

SOUTHPORT, Clifton Hotel, Promenade; A.A., R.A.C., Lift; Orchestra; Dancing; Tennis; Golf; Bathing; Garage. Telephone 4141; Telegrams Marine.

SUSSEX, Horeham Manor, Horam makes a good centre from which to see Sussex. It is a small Private Hotel, having excellent "Home" cooking and quiet, restful surroundings. Extensive and beautiful grounds. Suites of rooms available for permanent residence. Telephone Horeham Road 76

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal for sea, shops, amusements, centrally heated throughout, h. and c., garage, special winter terms. Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

TORQUAY
HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK
Quiet homely guest house. 2-2½ gns.

Worthing TEL. 324 **Clear View**
Lift. Between Pier and Band. Special winter terms. Warmly recommended. Garage adjacent. Sept. from 2½ gns. inclusive.

WORTHING — Aller House Private Hotel. Central position; all modern comforts; near Christian Science church; terms from 2½ guineas. 'Phone 1749.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS—Famous Everwear Hosiery, Priscilla Lingerie, other lines; build profitable business selling these competitively priced, high quality lines to friends, co-workers; big commissions; special sampling offers. Newmark Co., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

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Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City.
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel, Ready-to-wear.
145 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Chauffeur, married man, Christian Scientist preferred; must be expert mechanic and willing to do whatever is asked; cottage supplied in Rye, N. Y.; chauffeur pays upkeep; salary $125 monthly. Write Box C-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel Nevins 8-3400.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave. near Fairfield—Private home, large and small rooms with private bath; gentlemen preferred. KEN. 1944.

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Beautiful rooms; meals optional; rate $5 per wk. and up. MR. ALPHIN. Tel. KEN. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1459 Beacon St.—Attractive, large and small front rooms; also suite with kitchen. Lon. 9084.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C., W. 114, Columbia—Cheerful, sunny room, clean, quiet apt.; business woman or teacher; transportation. Mornings, Cathedral 8-6187.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Rd. N. W. (near 18th and Col. Rd.)—Attractive room, single or double. Adams 4574.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN—New Fall line women's apparel; also children's "Dress Alone" garments; women of good background offered well paid position showing "Modern" garments to friends, acquaintances; selling outfit furnished; good commissions; write qualifications. Modern Manner Clothes, 45 W. 45th St., Dept. B, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED colored girl wishes morning or afternoon part time work; references. Call Harlem 7-8796, New York City.

YOUNG lady desires position in advertising agency; experienced switchboard operator-receptionist-typist; capable; willing to learn. Write Box M-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, Sept. 25th, 8:30 p. m. ROBERT MALONE, 1104 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED. CHORAL SOCIETY.

TEACHER, social studies, English, desires secondary school position; man, single, 26, B.S. (M.A. in Oct.); glee club, literary experience; 160 hrs. student teaching; broad educational background; certified Conn., N. Y., N. J. Vt. go anywhere; best references. Write L-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, teacher, B.A. degree, two years private school, wishes public school or private school position or tutoring. Write Hayes, 197 Lefferts Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., N. Y. City. Wis. 7-7969.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SOUTHPORT — Board, residence, bed and breakfast; ideal position; every comfort assured. Miss Quirk, 80 Lord Street.

GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland)—Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply MISS TAIT. Phone Girvan 59

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

ARTISTS

BIRKENHEAD — Illustrated brochures and tariffs, Christmas cards, calendars, postcards, portrait silhouettes, children's animals; samples sent. Margaret Holman, 45 Balls Road, Tel. 4365.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace—Min church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating; quiet; moderate. Tel. 24841.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

SWITZERLAND

BERN, Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields;
Moderate Terms.

England

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
38 Station Road (Ladies)

EDWARD TIPPING

Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road
and 50 Abbey Street

MOFFITT BROS.
LTD.,
General Drapers Sale
NOW PROCEEDING
Bargains in All Departments
8-12, Church Street Tel. 2568

BIRKENHEAD

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb
a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 892
Personal Supervision

ROBBS
For Coats, Costumes, Day Frocks and Evening Gowns
Ladies' Hairdressing is a Special Feature
— PERMANENT WAVING —
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKBURN

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BOLTON

GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St
Bulbs Bulbs Bulbs
Now is the time to buy.
Satisfaction—Quality—Service
assured by calling upon
C. WEAVER
23, Great Moor Street

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 903
12 to 2 daily except Saturday.
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FASHION FABRICS
Illingworth "Newboults" once again offer you the complete selection of materials—in their usual high grade quality—for Coats, Suits, etc., etc., in all the very latest designs and most fashionable shades and at most inexpensive prices. Call and compare values—without obligation, of course.
Patterns Free on request.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
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Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

TAYLOR & PARSONS'
ALL TILED FIREPLACES FROM £5 COMPLETE
You are cordially invited to inspect these "Better Values" without obligation to purchase. Wood Mantel Fireplaces from £4/15/0 to £50. Cooking Ranges in all leading makes. Your present range or fireplace taken in part-exchange. We can supply you through your builder.
BOND STREET AND ALDERMANBURY
off Tyrrel Street
Open Saturdays Until 8 BRADFORD

For a Brighter Outlook
CONSULT
CHAS. A. BROWN
Window Cleaning, Limewashing and General Contractor
8a BOWER STREET Telephone 2186

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BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
10-18 CONISCLIFFE ROAD
PHONE 3052

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HIGH CLASS GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

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Limited
Printing, Stationery,
Office Equipment
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ENGLAND

HALIFAX

All the latest novelties in Fur-trimmed COATS
The New Season's Coats offer you interesting and varied treatment. Some are trimmed with imposing masses of high-grade furs . . . others with a touch of fur here and there . . . and others again with no fur at all. Swagger styles and belted styles in New shades and New materials. Now ready for your immediate inspection. COME AND SEE!
2½ gns., 3 gns., 4 gns., etc.
Modelle
PRINCE'S ARCADE and WOOLSHOPS
HALIFAX

ARTHUR FARRAR
Kensington House
Halifax, Yorks.
The House for lovely, exclusive, yet moderately priced Drapery and Linen Goods. Depot for Liberty's, Jaeger, etc., etc.
See Liberty's "Culmar" Velvets, 35" wide, unusually beautiful shades, 6/11.

HARROGATE

BUCKLEYS
sell all
DURANCE Branded Merchandise
FURNISHERS and DRAPERS
Parliament Street Tel. 6077

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

The Little Shop with the Big Reputation for FRESH FISH and TABLE DELICACIES
SWABY & HUNTER
32, Oxford Street Tel. 5026

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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(H. Osborne & Co., Ltd.)
Under the Management of Mr. G. W. Hirst
SHIRT and PYJAMA MAKERS
HATTERS AND HOSIERS
BESPOKE TAILORS
37, John William Street
Telephone 412

KENDAL

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
New Season's Strawberry Jam

H. & R. D. CURL
FISHMONGERS & POULTERERS
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084—2 lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.	
24 New Market St.	"	4a Woodhouse St.	"
233 Dewsbury Rd.	"	5 Malvern Rd.	"
129 Harehills Rd.	"	474 Roundhay Rd.	"
3 Headingley Lane	"	12a Austhorpe Rd.	Crossgates
99 Godwin St.	Bradford	44 Wellington St.	Bingley

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone
All types of lettering neatly executed.
Vases and Garden Ornaments
Works and Residence
Clearway Cross Gates Road, Cross Gates

—DRESSMAKING—
Mrs. Scarth, 58 St. Martin's Rd, Leeds 7
(Formerly of Messrs. Marshall & Snelgrove's)
CUSTOMERS' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP
Terms Moderate

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
For
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for prices.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10

LIVERPOOL

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Specialists
in
Shirts and Collars Sports Wear
Speedy Service
195 Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 368

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL *(Continued)*

PURCHASE ALL
Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
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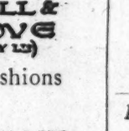
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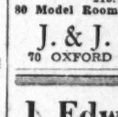
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

An Upside-Down House

A Story for Children

Timothy Turtle was plodding along, in the manner of turtles, one fine September morning. He was looking for some soft brown mud to lie in, and his head stuck far out of his shell.

It was so, that Mr. Muskrat saw him just at the edge of the marsh.

"Good-morning, Timothy Turtle," Mr. Muskrat said.

Timothy Turtle stopped and drew in his head ever so little.

"Hello," he said, "how is the mud?"

"Very wet and very soft," Mr. Muskrat answered. He had just come from his house built of roots and stems of plants mixed with mud. Mr. Muskrat was a clever little fellow. He had built his house himself.

"You should know," Timothy Turtle answered.

Mr. Muskrat sat upon his haunches and looked at Timothy Turtle.

"Yes, I should know all about mud," he said, "for I live in the marsh and I use mud in building my house."

Timothy Turtle began to laugh. He laughed so hard that he shook all over. Even his shell shook. Mr. Muskrat was puzzled.

"What are you laughing at?" he asked.

"At you," Timothy Turtle answered, "and at all the little animals who have to build their houses. Now look at me! My house is on my back. I don't have to build it. It's there and all I have to do is pull in my head and tail and feet."

Mr. Muskrat stared at the hard shell that covered Timothy Turtle.

"Right-o," he cried, "but that's no reason for you to make fun of me and my house in the marsh!" And off he walked with his nose high in the air.

Timothy Turtle followed after, plodding along, plodding along, in the manner of turtles. Now he could smell the soft wet mud.

"I must be very close to the marsh," he thought.

Something long and round and brown lay across his path. Just ahead of him it lay.

"By my shell," thought Timothy Turtle, "I must get over it somehow." He came close, thrusting his head far out from his shell.

"A log," he said aloud. "I'll climb over it."

Up he crawled slowly, feeling his way. When he had got almost on the top of the log he lost his balance, did Timothy Turtle, and over he went backwards with a bump. The log did not move, but Timothy Turtle, flat on his back, waved his feet in the air. Timothy Turtle could not get up.

It was so Mr. Muskrat found him with his house upside down.

"Timothy Turtle," cried Mr. Muskrat, "whoever heard of an upside down house? Let me set you right." He began to laugh. He laughed so hard that he had all he could do to get Timothy Turtle right side up.

"What are you laughing at?" Timothy Turtle asked.

"At you," Mr. Muskrat cried, "and at all the little turtles who carry their houses on their backs. Now look at me. My house is in the marsh. It never turns upside down!"

Timothy Turtle stuck his head out very far. Timothy Turtle looked very silly. Timothy Turtle said,

"I laughed at you,
You laughed at me,
Let's laugh together
Merrily!"

Daily Anecdote

Nobility of Stature

Cyrus, king of Persia, after a famous victory, took prisoner a noble prince with his wife and children. When they were brought into the tent of the victors, Cyrus said to the prince, "What will you give me to set you at liberty?"

The prince replied, "I will give you half of what I possess."

"And what will you give me if I set your wife at liberty?" asked Cyrus.

"I will gladly give you my life," replied the prince.

Cyrus, touched by such true nobility, set them both free without recompense.

That evening when the prince and his wife were rejoicing together over their freedom, he said, "Did you not think Cyrus a very handsome man?"

The wife replied, "I did not notice him sufficiently well to tell."

"Where were your eyes?" exclaimed the prince.

"I had eyes only for the man who said he would lay down his life for me!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "I take it that my business in the social system is to be agreeable; I take it that everybody's business in the social system is to be agreeable."

Use 'Em Again Twins: Prepossesses, Proposes.

Letter Juggling: Danger, gander, garden, ranged, Grande.

Find the Dimensions: 40x60.

Fun With Antonyms: Advocate—retract; shorten—lengthen; tolerate—resist; revoke—ratify; exonerate—accuse; receive—reject; gather—disperse; concede—renounce; greet—ignore; advance—recede.

Boy and Baby Ducks

Monitor Camera Club from George H. Watson, Birmingham, Ala.

Some of the Many Relations of Waddles

What They Say

Today

"All we can do is to make the best of each day."—Eddie Cantor.

Indefinable

"One can no more define poetry than dissect evanescence."—Le Baron Cooke.

Little Chauncey

"You're just like your father—he was always puttering around in the basement."

The Test

Frances de Sales was once asked, "How may a minister prove his worth?"

"By sending his congregation away saying not, 'What a beautiful sermon,' but 'I will do something,'" was the reply.

Brevities

Punch ©: "It is comforting to know that come what may, there will be no actual shortage of meat for many years," declares a writer. So, after all, the times are not out of joint.

Milwaukee Journal: Anything can happen under a new process by which milk is converted to wool. Fancy, slipping on one's breakfast and eating one's vest.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: In his talk at Oklahoma City, Herbert Hoover gave voice to a profound truth. A depression is the fault of the party in power and has been ever since 1933.

San Francisco Chronicle: A war debtor speaks of paying us if we can lend her the money. She appreciates the milk of human kindness and would like five cents back on the bottle.

The North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.: When ocean liners needed patronage, their third-class accommodations were made attractive. Maybe the railroads should upholster the brake rods.

Detroit News: Whatever the outer world chooses to believe, South Carolina thinks "Cotton Ed" Smith is all wool and a yard wide.

Odds and Ends

Poor Father!

American parents spend $19,000,000 a week during the school session to send their children to college.

Better Not Try It

A single gallon of gasoline mixed with the proper amount of air, upon exploding, will produce a pressure equal to that exerted by 83 pounds of dynamite.

Quotation for Today

FAITH is taking God at his word.

—I. H. Evans

In Lighter Vein

Trapped

"Is your watch going?" said she, stifling a yawn.

"Yes," he replied.

"How soon?"—London Opinion

A Change

She: "Dad thinks you'll be a labourer working for Farmer Hodge all your life, Dave!"

Dave: "Oh, 'e do, do 'e? Well 'e be wrong! One o' these days 'is son'll take over t' farm."—Humorist.

Argument for Insurance

"Hurrah! Five dollars for my latest story."

"Congratulations, young man. From whom did you get the money?"

"From the express company. They lost it."—Wall St. Journal

Cheers!

Any girl can be gay in a classy coupe,
In a taxi they all can be jolly,
But the girl worth while
Is the one who can smile
When you're taking her home on the trolley.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Granting Withdrawal

Question: According to parliamentary law, does a board have the right to give members letters of withdrawal? or should this come before the membership? Our bylaws read: "The board . . . shall exercise the corporate powers; provide for services; conduct its business; care for and control its properties; have general direction over its welfare; perform all other duties incident to the office."

Answer: Withdrawal from membership is equivalent to resignation; and the general rule is that a resignation shall be submitted to the electing or appointing body, which in this case is the membership. The latter may, and often does, through its bylaws specify that such requests shall be submitted to the board and acted upon by it.

The implication in the query is that there is no such rule or bylaw in this organization. However, the phrase "shall exercise the corporate powers" is very broad and inclusive. A liberal interpretation of this would give the board power to do almost anything that is ordinarily vested in the membership, except those things that are expressly reserved to the members in the bylaws. Under such interpretation, the board could grant letters of withdrawal.

Whether or not the membership may exercise its fundamental right to instruct or direct the action of the board in respect to the matter depends upon whether or not such phraseology of the bylaws is so sweeping, as here, it is advisable to include a clause reserving to the members the right to review and instruct the board.

The Lesson

Monitor Camera Club from Douglas Broadhurst, Honolulu

The Expert Imparts Some of the Secrets of Hawaiian Rhythm

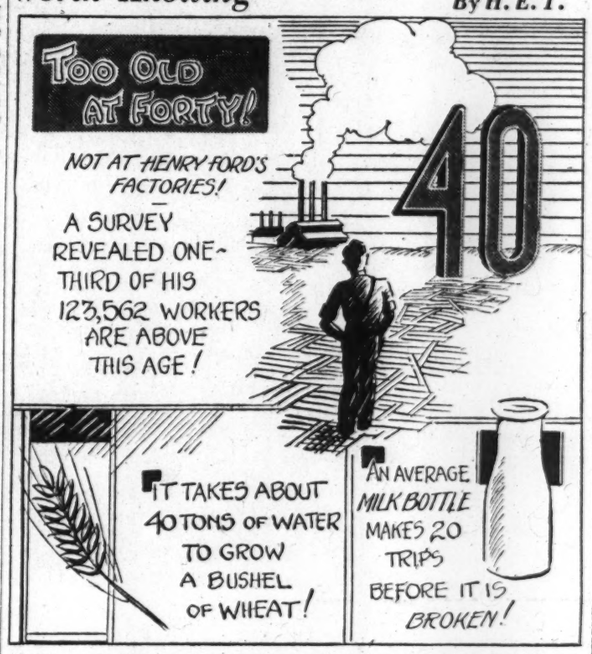
Confidence

When Hannibal was battering at the gates of Rome, the inhabitants auctioned off the very ground on which he was encamped. So confident were its buyers of the ultimate defeat of the invaders, that the land sold for more than at any previous time.

Romans had formed the habit of thinking in terms of victory. They were willing to bid high for the tent site of their besieging enemy.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.


TOO OLD AT FORTY!
NOT AT HENRY FORD'S FACTORIES!
A SURVEY REVEALED ONE-THIRD OF HIS 123,562 WORKERS ARE ABOVE THIS AGE!
40
IT TAKES ABOUT 40 TONS OF WATER TO GROW A BUSHEL OF WHEAT!
AN AVERAGE MILK BOTTLE MAKES 20 TRIPS BEFORE IT IS BROKEN!

The number of Ford workers given is the total in the United States. Commenting on the age question a Ford spokesman said "The Ford organization likes older workers. For the steadiness and precision required, it finds them more dependable."

Breakage of milk bottles costs the American people $12,000,000 annually.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reunion

Ardmore, Okla.

When the Handfords had to move from their rented farm so the landlord could move in, the neighboring families joined Mrs. Handford in wondering how the Handford Reunion could be held in the tiny house they were renting in town.

As the Handfords drove out of the yard with their last load of furniture, some of the women saw Mrs. Handford's eyes mist as she took a last glimpse of the ash grove which had been the setting for the family reunion for the last 20 years.

These same neighbors sat in silence while the newcomer told them happily about the plans for the ash grove. They were going to clean it out, build a barbecue pit, and have a place for comfortable picnicking.

Quite before anyone knew what was happening, the old neighbors were telling about the Handford's problem, hoping the new woman would take the hint; but she seemed not to understand that they were suggesting that the Handfords be invited to use the ash grove again this year.

That was some months ago, and the new neighbors hadn't again mentioned the ash grove to the neighbors. However, it was cleaned up in quick time; then the owners called Mrs. Handford and begged her to be the first to use the recently completed grounds for the annual reunion

"I've wanted you to be the first to use it all the time," the newcomer said; "but we were afraid we couldn't get it ready by the date for your picnic. And you're to use it every year!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today, a quotation by Dickens on "Go and Do Likewise."

"A BCDF AB BECB GH IJKALFKK AL BEF KMNACO KHKBFG AK BM IF CPQFFCIOF; A BCDF AB BECB FRFQHIMSH'K IJKALFKK AL BEF KMNACO KHKBFG AK BM IF CPQFFCIOF."

Use 'Em Again Twins

A Des Plaines, Illinois, reader furnishes this variation of "Use 'Em Again." As usual, the letters in the word in the left-hand column are to be used as many times as necessary to form the 2 words defined in the right-hand column. The figures following the definitions denote the number of letters in each word:

ROPES { makes favorable first impression. 12. / makes an offer. 8.

Letter Juggling

An Oceanside, Calif., reader shares this one. Four different 6-letter English words, and one well-known 6-letter Spanish word may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

E G N R D A

Find the Dimensions

The area of a given rectangle is 2400. If its length and width are each increased by 50 per cent, the area of the rectangle would be increased by 125 per cent. Find the dimensions of the rectangle.

Fun With Antonyms

Today, 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	advocate	ignore	
2	shorten	renounce	
3	tolerate	retract	1
4	revoke	recede	
5	exonerate	resist	
6	receive	lengthen	
7	gather	accuse	
8	concede	ratify	
9	greet	reject	
10	advance	disperse	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Lawn Signs

Two young men, otherwise unemployed, have earned steadily since making lawn signs of wood, set with reflectors which, when light from automobile lights strikes them, show up plainly at night.

These signs have sold well in suburban communities. They are put in place near the curb or driveway, and carry the house number—sometimes the name of occupant.

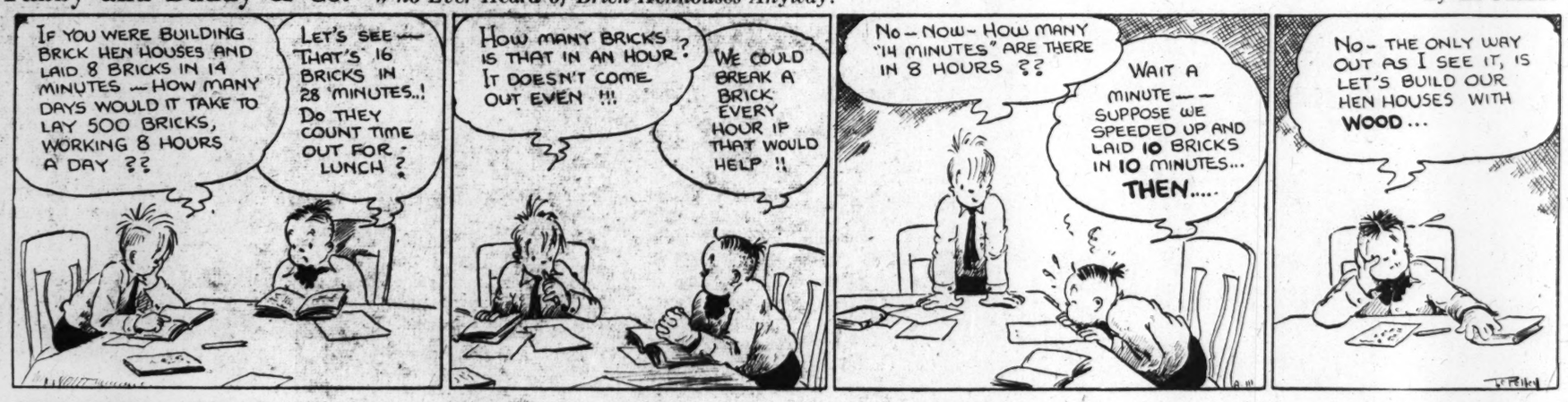
The price is modest, yet it allows the men a fair profit for their work; and the signs, unusual and practical, sell upon sight.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Is There a Reason?

"An English cook throws away more food in a week than a French one would in months."—M. Boulestin.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who Ever Heard of Brick Henhouses Anyway?*

By Le Pelley


IF YOU WERE BUILDING BRICK HEN HOUSES AND LAID 8 BRICKS IN 14 MINUTES — HOW MANY DAYS WOULD IT TAKE TO LAY 500 BRICKS, WORKING 8 HOURS A DAY ??
LET'S SEE — THAT'S 16 BRICKS IN 28 MINUTES..! DO THEY COUNT TIME OUT FOR LUNCH ?
HOW MANY BRICKS IS THAT IN AN HOUR ? IT DOESN'T COME OUT EVEN !!!
WE COULD BREAK A BRICK EVERY HOUR IF THAT WOULD HELP !!
No — Now — HOW MANY "14 MINUTES" ARE THERE IN 8 HOURS ??
WAIT A MINUTE — — SUPPOSE WE SPEEDED UP AND LAID 10 BRICKS IN 10 MINUTES... THEN.....
No — THE ONLY WAY OUT AS I SEE IT, IS LET'S BUILD OUR HEN HOUSES WITH WOOD...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sponge Had an Idea*

By Carmack

Saw Sponge gazing at her-self in a mirror today-
She paraded back and forth in front of it and looked her-self over from head to paw-
"Hey!" I wagged. "Is anything wrong?"
"Wrong?" she purred. "Why, of course not! Can't a cat look at herself once in awhile?"
Then a moment later she meowed. "By the way, I've been thinking about the cat beauty contest you suggested - maybe it isn't such a bad idea, after all!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Partnership Dissolved*

By The Hagers

BONG-BONG-BONG!
I SAT HIGH IN THE CEDAR TREE UNTIL A CLOCK STRUCK ONE—TWO—THREE.
I THOUGHT IT VERY STRANGE THAT JACK BY RADIO DIDN'T GUIDE ME BACK.
NO MORE WOULD I EXPERIMENT WITH JACK'S INVENTIONS. HOME I WENT.
"YOUR RADIO BEAM," I THREATENED, "SON, HAD BETTER SHOW YOU WHERE TO RUN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Better Bases

HUMAN thought has been profoundly shocked by events of the last few days. Foundations on which men had based their hopes for the peace of Europe and the world—treaties, Franco-British power, claims of reason and justice—have been torn away. Only less desperately than the ministers in Prague, the peoples of all the democratic countries are seeking new bases for their thinking about peace. Of necessity they are having, as Paul advised the Thessalonians, to "prove all things."

Amid the crash of hopes men are saying that Chancellor Hitler's latest victory demolishes completely the system of collective security which had been shattered by armed seizures of Manchuria, Ethiopia, China and Austria. Others are saying that whatever the talk of guarantees this means a free hand for German hegemony in eastern Europe and "the end of France as a continental power of the first rank." Others even declare that Britain has lost what she fought for in the World War and foresee the "beginning of the liquidation of the British Empire." Others, less concerned with any national power or theory of security, complain that this ends all hope of justice or reason in international adjustments and brute force is left as the sole arbiter.

Of course all these suppositions are exaggerated by disillusionment. None of these bases for peace thinking have been entirely removed. But some false concepts must be revised. It should be clearer than ever that any effective collective security must be better than that which was built on the hates and fears of wartime. France's position on the Continent must rest on something stronger than a series of alliances designed to strangle Germany.

Likewise Britain's Empire must rest on ever-broadening ideals of national interest and responsibility. And the effort to apply justice and reason to international relations must take account, not only of defeated powers' temptation to rely on force, but of the fact that the victors' injustice has proved such reliance is more effective than any reasoned pleading.

It may be useful to examine the plan for partition of Czechoslovakia with these considerations in mind. It surely leaves little of the old French idea of security—a ring around Germany. Yet the French must feel that temporarily at least it directs German attention away from their own territory. Similarly the British prefer it to a war in which the Dominions would not be directly concerned and which might disrupt the ties of Empire.

It may even be argued that there is better hope of peace between Germans and Czechs by this method, assuming it includes some exchange and settlement of populations, than under the Versailles arrangement, which took Bohemia as an economic and geographical unity from Austria.

But there are so many failures of reason and justice remaining in this scheme that it cannot be taken as a firm foundation for peace. The thought of the world cannot accept materialistic theories of race and force in place of justice. It must "hold fast to that which is good" but look for a higher demonstration of reason and justice, for better bases of hope.

Toward Tax-Exemption Test

MORE than $50,000,000,000 in the United States is invested in Federal, State and municipal bonds the income of which is exempt from taxation. This is the conclusion of a study by the Treasury Department which evidently lays the groundwork for a determined effort to end the issuance of securities with this clause. The annual interest paid on these securities in the hands of private investors is estimated at $1,554,000,000. This, in other words, is a sum on which the national and local Governments cannot levy with full effectiveness the graduated income taxes which have come to be almost the backbone of the taxing system.

Apparently the principal consideration which motivates the present Administration in pressing for legislation to test whether this income can constitutionally be taxed is the desire for increased revenue. But there is really a much more important reason than revenue why elimination of the tax-exemption feature is in the interests of good government. The exemption acts as a strong incentive to persons of large income to invest in these securities in order to avoid high surtaxes. The fact that capital takes refuge in this way tends to lower the interest rate at which the Government can get funds. This rate then removes some of the incentive there might be for persons of small income to place their savings in bonds of their national or local Government.

For the sake of political responsibility the situation ought, if anything, to be the reverse. The largest possible number of citizens and voters ought to have a stake in the financial soundness of their Governments. The Treasury study indicates that 26.7 per cent of the tax-exempt securities in private hands are held by owners having more than $100,000 income. To end exemptions and encourage wider holdings of government bonds would contribute to stable government.

"Purpo-Publicity"

A MOVEMENT, which has started in Norway, for studying "the aims, methods, and results of modern propaganda" has produced a new English word to describe the object of its research—"Purpo-publicity." It is not a happy effort. It is "jungle English"; and one can only hope that Mr. A. P. Herbert, that gallant "ranger sworn to keep the king's greenwood," will have a slash at this purpo-parasite before it becomes firmly rooted.

It is understandable that there should be a desire to avoid the word "propaganda"; for this has incurred some suspicion as an impostor, due to repeated failures to live up to the promise of an open countenance. Nor need one press the point that "purpo-publicity" has the suggestion of a "purple patch" in it, and hence of methods more showy than sober and convincing; and it may even be granted that the word is intelligible. Yet it can only mean publicity for a purpose; and what publicity is devoid of purpose? It is not enough for words to be intelligible. "We may understand them," says Mr. Herbert, "as we may understand an algebraical equation; but words should be something better than an algebraical equation, a gardener's label . . . or a drawing on the wall."

Open Switch Ahead

RAILROAD managements and railroad labor are heading toward serious trouble if they do not succeed in coming to some agreement in the conferences President Roosevelt has called in an effort to stave off a threatened strike. An unreconciled divergence over the 15 per cent wage cut ordered for Oct. 1 would be an open switch that could derail the American steam transportation system. And getting it back on the track would involve losses all around.

The union spokesmen and the railway officials have conferred without result, and the National Mediation Board evidently has been unable to bring them much closer together. Meanwhile the unions have been taking a strike vote, the results of which will be announced next Monday, but which is expected to authorize a walkout. The Railway Labor Act, however, authorizes a further step on the part of the President—he may appoint a fact-finding committee to report on the points at issue, and the parties to the controversy must maintain a status quo for thirty days while the committee is at work, and for another thirty days thereafter.

There are some observers who believe that rail labor has endeavored to prolong the discussion as much as possible in hopes that the general economic situation might improve and that the revenues of the carriers would make less urgent the relief they have demanded from current wage scales. There has been, of course, some slight gain, but carloadings are still one-fifth below last year and one-third below 1930. Railroad operating revenues for August were 13 per cent below the like month a year ago and 33 per cent below August, 1930.

Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that one-third of the industry is already in bankruptcy, with receivership also threatening many more lines, it is plain that railroads must have some scaling down of their costs. Labor naturally demands that returns to bondholders also be scaled down, and this is taking place through the default and reorganization route.

A prolonged strike or even a short nation-wide tie-up would only accelerate the tendency of shippers to cultivate other modes of transportation. Labor will be wise to modify its unyielding attitude. The whole 15 per cent reduction need not be made, but a compromise on about half that figure, or roughly the amount of the last wage increases, is in order.

Reading Between Box-Offices

ACCORDING to the annual reports that have been presented lately by several of London's borough librarians, books are in greater demand than ever. The radio and the cinema, which many have thought inimical to the habit of reading, seem, on the whole, to encourage it. The cinema, in its effort to entertain, is wont to ally itself with fictional literature, and although, in one sense, it is often a misalliance, since the two seldom appear united in public, the cinema does at least effect a nominal introduction of its partner. Even at the best, it must suppress and select, and arouse a curiosity that it cannot altogether allay; and the same is true of much of the radio's dealings with literature.

On the other hand, considered as distractions from reading, the radio and the cinema are not perhaps so importunate as is generally imagined. They have one inherent disadvantage compared with books. They are not able, to anything like the same extent, to cater for the mood at the moment of the individual. The book that will do this is nearly always within reach, but it is not so with the film, or the radio program; and no matter how effectively the loud-speakers are played, they are, in this respect, not trumps.

Peace Pilgrim

Book News of the Day

WHILE most people who are at a safe distance from European troubles are mainly concerned to keep that distance intact, and others, in Europe, are no less absorbed in holding themselves and their governments as far as possible out of harm's way, one at least of England's men of peace has seen it his duty to waive the question of safety and to go out like a lone Peter the Hermit to tell a listless world to work for the peace it affects to desire.

With no more call for such a mission than any other private citizen, and at a time of life when most people might feel that they had earned a measure of quiet retirement, this veteran from the ranks of British labor saw the need for some tangible move for peace, and, without waiting for others to lead, boldly set out to make the move himself.

* * *

To broadcast his proposals of a world economic conference and a pooling of all non-self-governing and mandated territories, George Lansbury opened his pilgrimage—which still continues—by a trip to America early in 1936. In the hands of one of these high-pressure, nonstop managers—a common product in this vigorous young country, but somewhat disconcerting to a more leisurely English M.P.—the veteran looked vainly for a moment's repose as he was rushed from banquet to broadcast and from "mike" to mass meeting, with long extemporary peace talks at each and a night train to wind up with. It was a trying ordeal, even for the hero of a hundred parliamentary battles for the submerged of East London, but Lansbury had pitted his single voice against a world of inertia.

After America, it was Scandinavia, Italy, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, with visits to such prominent actors in today's drama as Hitler, Beneš and Mussolini. If its rather discursive story of some of these conversations leaves a less than vivid account of what was said and done, MY PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE (New York: Holt. $2.50) gives a touching picture of the courage of this veteran campaigner in carrying his plea to the chief power wielders wherever he went, his difficulties with interpreters, his fights against fatigue in the crowded days of travel; while the kindly nature of the man and the main burden of his mission shed a benign glow from every page of the book.

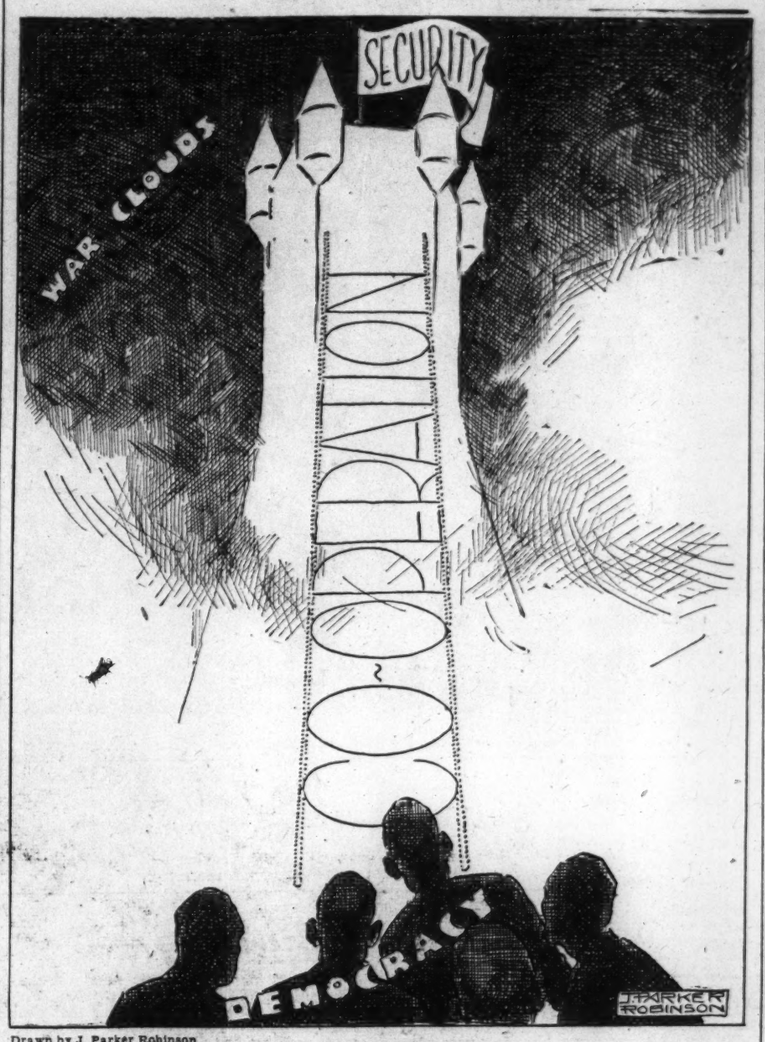
* * *

Undeterred by disappointments and with his ideals grounded in the Four Gospels, Mr. Lansbury steadily preaches the truth, as he sees it, knowing that the seed he plants has too much vitality to lie dormant for long.

This study of a confirmed pacifist should be of especial interest to those patriotic citizens who believe that the pacifist is necessarily one who stays at home, leaving all the work and sacrifice to others, and who thinks that service to one's country begins only after war has broken out.

H. J. S.

The Vision—and the Ladder



Drawn by J. Parker Robinson

Jamie Liked It Fine

On a Scottish Island

"WILLY MACKIM has a passenger," remarked Annie, idly, as she gazed from the window. "Wonder who has been away? Or is someone having a visitor—on such a day?"

A strong wind was blowing, waves were dashing over the rocky coast, rain was slanting towards the little town across the bay where the houses all faced the water. The steamer was moving away from the pier, and its yellow funnel made a pleasing note of color.

"Dinner is on the table, Miss Annie." The maid, Bella Muir, had appeared. "Better sound the gong, Bella. The boys are upstairs."

The deep tones reverberated through the roomy old house, but Annie still watched the progress of Willy's ancient carriage along Shore Road. When it halted in front of her own gate, she stared in dismay, exclaiming, "In this storm—when we only have five chops left from yesterday, and he always wants two." Then, as she hurried to open the heavy oak door, "It's Miguel Lizane."

The name was familiar to me. He was a South American friend of Annie's sea-captain father. He was often in Britain on business, and whenever he could get away, he would visit a certain Scottish island, sure of a genuine welcome. There was voluble talk in the hall, then Bella, coming from the rear lobby, was greeted with kindly inquiry. She replied, in characteristic fashion, "I'm fine, but anither meenite, and your dinners wilna be." He shook a finger and laughed indulgently. "Always this so out-speaking Bella." A few moments more, and we were all seated in the dining room.

What would Annie do? There were six persons and five chops. Give none to herself? No, Miguel was telling an exciting experience, his keen eyes going from one to another, he might notice if she did that. Should I tell her to give me none? That would be too pointed. Perhaps she would have Bella cook eggs for her young brothers and their comrade, Jamie. Yet that might show the guest that his arrival had been inopportune, and Annie didn't like to risk hurting feelings.

Suddenly, a simple plan occurred to me. Very casually I said, "I've a fancy for only vegetables today, Annie." A grateful flash came my way. As she explained later, that was exactly what she had decided to say herself, so as to leave one meat portion for each of the others. When I said it, she saw her way clear to offer Mr. Lizane his usual two. She maneuvered it in this way. While serving the plates, instead of removing the polished covers which kept the food warm, she merely tilted them back, and by lowering them again, implied that plenty still remained underneath. Then she said, brightly, "Mr. Lizane, isn't that picture back of you lovely? It was done by Chrissie Breck. You remember her, of course?"

While he turned politely to consider the painting, the meat cover was raised ever so slightly, and something was hastily slipped back on to the platter. By the time he was again facing the table, Annie was sitting back with an air of achievement! Her satisfaction lasted until she asked Miguel to have another chop. His answer disconcerted her. He had more than enough, he protested. In fact, he had had a snack on the boat.

But had he, really? Was he not just being gallant? Her plate was hidden by the corner dishes, but perhaps he suspected. Flushing uneasily and determined to be convincing, she said in offhand manner, "Anyone else have another?"

As the boys looked up, expectantly, she was able by a small shake of her head to give her brothers a hint, but the signal was lost on Jamie. He was both pleased and surprised. Pleased because one helping of a meat course was all that "laddies" were supposed to have, and surprised because the other two seemed so indifferent to the occasion. He said, at once, "I would, Annie. I liked the first one." Then with gracious emphasis, "I liked it fine."

Annie could always enjoy the humor of a situation, even when it was at her own expense, so the ready laugh wasn't far from the surface, as, carefully avoiding any glance in my direction, she replied:

"All right, Jamie. Pass your plate."

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Tipping the Scales

By Frank L. Perrin

OBSERVING the goldsmith as he weighs and estimates the worth of the precious metal in which he works, we are aware that the placing of a single grain upon one side, or the thinnest counterbalancing wafer on the other, tips the scale and determines the decision. Less perceptibly, perhaps, the slightest change as certainly influences and indicates the center of balance in scales designed to weigh larger loads or objects. There is, in both instances, a definable and ascertainable dead center upon which the indicating needle will come to rest. This fact is well established in respect to material things or objects. We realize that there is a recognized physical law which governs in such cases arbitrarily, unemotionally and impartially. We accept the verdict without demur.

But in respect to what we realize are far more important and significant affairs in our own and the world's experiences, we seem too often to assume that vital decisions are made and determinations reached only as a result of mass movements, popular uprisings, vehement and clamorous protests, or the solemn deliberations of those who sit in the councils of the elect. There may be occasions, such as have been witnessed in quite recent years, when it seemed that the aggressiveness of an opportunist served to upset normal balances and determine, single-handed, the political and economic status of protesting and unprotesting millions. Yet it may be that this sudden and unexpected tipping of the larger scales was easily and adroitly accomplished because of the lack or want of any definite or assertive counterbalancing influence. After the record has been written and the damage caused by a wrong decision is realized, it is discovered that catastrophe might have been prevented by simple directed effort.

* * *

The thought of many people today turns to contemplation of their own responsibilities and to a realization of their own present-day opportunities, as they observe the shifting, inconstant and deceptive tides which indicate the ebb and flow of popular thought respecting wars and the diplomacy of peace with honor or peace by compromise and surrender. What is the motivating and controlling impulse which seems at one moment to tip the scales in one direction and in another moment in the opposite direction? Many who most seriously and thoughtfully observe the trends will agree, no doubt, that fear of final defeat is not the controlling and determining factor in the apparent determination to avert or avoid war at the cost of some loss of boasted national prestige and asserted nationalistic power. At last it seems to have been realized, at least in some appreciable degree, that high ideals are not established or a high idealism maintained by the sacrifice of human lives and the impoverishment of innocent noncombatants.

To those who believe that they have established and that they may hope to perpetuate domination by the sword or by threat of war it may appear that a chaotic world stands ready to surrender to a false theory of government. But I have faith to believe that this is far from the fact. The turning away from war, the conscious realization that sacrifice of life and homes is not the price of liberty and eventual peace, arrays a saner and wiser world against oppression and the lust for power.

* * *

We need not look far to discover what has brought about this change. It is not the rearmament and the mobilization of aggressive world powers, or the preparation made by those nations once arrayed as defenders of the oppressed. The change, it may be discovered, has come in the hearts of uncounted men and women in Europe and America, who, looking backward to the last great war, believe that they have found a better way to peace. It is this rearmament that counts, and there are hopeful indications that, clothed in this impervious armor, the people will solve the perplexing problem of the ages.

Not unconsciously, not by accident, but with wise deliberation, those around the council table, those speeding by airplane between European capitals, have reflected, we may believe now, or hereafter learn, the higher, more spiritualized, more constructive thought of those most concerned in the welfare of mankind. It is thought, finally, which tips the sensitive scales.

The Wide Horizon

Heard in Palestine

By Nancy Barnhart

"WE'RE in for it!" says the British Tommy fresh from Manchester, with a broad grin on his bright red sunburn. He joined the army, as the song goes, "to see the world"; and here it is, popping with delightful dangers on every hand, ambushes, snipings, concealed weapons, inaccessible ravines where roving bands may hide with as complete defiance of law as in the days when a certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves.

"It is the chastening of the Almighty," says Musa the Christian Arab who works in the garage at Nazareth. "These troubles have come because of our evil doings, our trust in worldly power. And greater trials are in store; for we are nearing the times spoken of in the Bible, when there will be a great separating of the sheep from the goats."

"I shall not despair," says the stalwart Jewess from Poland who is part of the organization that is settling immigrants on the land. "Have you seen these blue-shirted youths and girls as they go singing to their work in the fields every day? Have you seen our beautiful farms? There are dangers, certainly; and we must be protected at night by armed guards. Yet we have faith that nothing can stand in the way of people who are honest, who pay as they go, and who bring only prosperity to the country."

"Yes, there were traitors among the Arabs, who sold their land to the foreigners," says an Arab native, hawk-eyed and handsome, in his belted dress of brownish wool with flowing head-kerchief or kheffiyeh, "but they are now paying for their sins. Shall we divide up our country? Never! Palestine is a holy land to the Arabs; Mohammed blessed this land for the Arabs to hold forever; and we shall not let it slip out of our hands."

"I have seen the Turk in power in Palestine," says an American missionary, kindly, grizzled, bronzed as an Arab. "I've lived here for forty years. I was here during the World War; and I have seen the British faced with the problem of what to do with the country after the war was won. The Turks were driven out; here was obviously a country without a people. And then someone thought of the Jews—a people without a country. Of course! Let them come to Palestine.

"They see today that this was a fallacy. They see that Palestine was not a country without a people, but a country with a people very much alive indeed, whose ancestors had lived here for a very long time.

"What has happened in the meantime? This population so long under the domination of a tyrannizing power, has had a chance for the first time to better itself, to realize itself, through the efforts of Great Britain. Today there are good schools in Palestine, there is an impartial administration of justice, there is a police force, a sewage system, an elaborate system of water works for Jerusalem which brings clean water from many miles below.

"Nobody who has not seen the former condition of the roads in this country can imagine the change that has taken place in this one respect. By using the labor of the people themselves, and excavating the rock from their own hills, the British engineers have been able to cover the country with a well-nigh perfect system of roads.

"Can you think this advance has been without its effect on the generation that has come to manhood in the last twenty years? It is easy to see how the springs of human self-respect and ambition have sprouted within them. They want to be self-governed. But are they strong enough to stand alone? Few besides the Arabs would admit this. And yet these hot-bloods are the very ones who have benefited most from the present regime.

"To us who live here, the Jewish question has been inflated out of all proportion to its importance. It is not the Jewish nation that is being resisted; it is the British. Britain is the spear-head of advance in this part of the world. Naturally she has stirred up a lot of antagonisms, jealousies, rivalries. But can any man or any party or any nation stand out against progress? It is impossible."

Mirror of World Opinion

The Most Democratic Book

ENGLAND has been commemorating the setting up of the Bible in the churches four centuries ago. On Feb. 11, 1526, New Testaments in the English tongue were brought in baskets, gathered up wherever they could be found, and solemnly burned at St. Paul's Cathedral. Great men of the church and state were present at the burning and believed that they were doing God service.

But in the year 1538, twelve years after the burning of the Bibles, a few hundred copies were ordered to be set up in churches for public reading and multitudes began thronging the crypt of old St. Paul's to read the word of God. It is now translated into wellnigh every tongue in numbers beyond reckoning. It has moulded the English language, thinking and life. In fact the book is so all-prevalent now, that the tendency to neglect it has appeared. . . .

As long ago as 1870, Thomas Huxley, the great Agnostic, spoke of the Bible as "the Magna Charta of the poor and oppressed, the most democratic book in the world."—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal.*